PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV. PORTLAND, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1864 WHOLE NO. 630.

PORTLAND DAILY PRESS,

JOHN T. GILMAN, Editor,

published at No. 82½ EXCHANGE STREET, by

N. A. FOSTER & CO.

THE PORTLAND DAILY PRESS is published at $8.00 per year; if paid strictly in advance, a discount of $1.00 will be made.

Single copies three cents.

THE MAINE STATE PRESS is published every Thursday morning, at $2.00 per annum, in advance; $2.25 if paid within six months; and $2.50, if payment be delayed beyond the year.

Rates of Advertising:

One inch of space in length of column, constitutes a "SQUARE."

$1.50 per square daily first week; 75 cents per week after; three insertions or less, $1.00; continuing every other day after first week, 50 cents.

Half square, three insertions or less, 75 cents; one week, $1.00; 50 cents per week after.

Under head of AMUSEMENTS, $2.00 per square per week; three insertions or less, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, $1.75 per square first week, $1.00 per square after; three insertions or less, $1.25; half a square, three insertions, $1.00; one week, $1.25.

Advertisements inserted in the MAINE STATE PRESS (which has a large circulation in every part of the State) for 50 cents per square in addition to the above rates, for each insertion.

LEGAL NOTICES at usual rates.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

BUSINESS NOTICES, in reading columns, 12 cents per line for one insertion. No charge less than fifty cents for each insertion.

☞ All communications intended for the paper should be directed to the "*Editor of the Press*," and those of a business character to the *Publishers*.

☞ JOB PRINTING of every description executed with dispatch.

F. Tracy, Traveling Agent.

Thursday Morning, July 14, 1864.

The Case of General Dix.

The President's Order—Judge Pierrepont's Points for General Dix—Decision in favor of the Government.

The argument in the case of the People against General Dix, in the matter of the suppression of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, was heard before Judge Russel on Saturday, July 9th. The counsel for Gen. Dix put in the order of President Lincoln directing the suppression, and the arrest and imprisonment of the editors, to which objection was made by District Attorney Hall. Mr. Pierrepont, counsel for Gen. Dix, submitted to the Court the following statements and points. It is understood, among the best informed members of the bar, that the decision of the Court will be in accordance with these points, and in favor, therefore, of Gen. Dix:

On the 18th day of May, 1864, the well-remembered proclamation was published in the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*. On the same day Major-General Dix, commanding the Department of the East, received at his headquarters in the city of New York, an order from the President of the United States, directing the arrest and stoppage of the journals complained of.

General Dix executed the order so far as to take possession of the offices of those journals, and to take into custody some of the editors and proprietors thereof.

On the 20th of the same month, the parties arrested were discharged and the offices were restored.

Governor Seymour caused the subject to be brought officially before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury found no indictment, and formally resolved that it was inexpedient to pursue the matter further. The Governor then sent to Mr. A. Oakley Hall, the District Attorney, saying that as the Grand Jury had failed to do their duty, the District Attorney must prosecute the case before a committing magistrate.

The District Attorney, in obedience, instituted proceedings before his Honor Judge Russell, the City Judge, upon which a warrant issued to arrest General Dix and his officers as criminal violators of the law, in consequence of their acts done in obedience to the aforesaid order of the President of the United States. We ask that the whole proceedings before your Honor, be dismissed for reasons of facts which are undisputed, and upon propositions of law which we submit.

FIRST—Actual war exists in this country; not merely war in fact, but war as judicially recognized by the Surpemo Court of the United States, in their recent decision upon the prize causes. (2 Black's U. S' Reports.)

SECOND—The state of actual war in a civilized country is widely different from the state of peace, and the laws of war are widely different from the laws of peace. Many of the municipal laws which are heard and obeyed in time of peace, are silent and voiceless in time of war.

THIRD—The war is not confined to the mere place where the rebel armies encamp, but it touches and affects the entire United States. It is quite idle to say that war exists in Harper's Ferry, and peace reigns in Chambersburg. There may be battle in the one, and no battle in the other, but the state of war exists in both. War is not confined within the lines of the camp, nor does peace follow close upon the retreating steps of an army. The state and condition of this entire country is not that of peace but of war.

FOURTH—This is not a foreign war, but a great civil war. It was a state of war in Pennsylvania when Lee's army invaded it, and it was not a state of peace in Pennsylvania when the rebels were driven out. We are not foreign countries; we are one government, and the war is against this one government, and it embraces the entire country.—*War* is our state, not *Peace*.

FIFTH—The Attorney-General says there is no war in the free States, and that the laws of war have no authority here; that we are in no way touched in our condition by the war.

What mean these weeds of woe, which darken every third house in the loyal States? Is it pestilence or famine which has so swiftly removed from earth more than three hundred thousand fathers, husbands, brothers, sons—and all in the prime of life? Surely it is not war! The learned Attorney-General says there is no war disturbing us of the free States—we are in peace, enjoying all its manifold blessings!

Let the Attorney-General bear these glad tidings to our bereaved people, and see what answer they will give.

SIXTH—All war powers reside in the Federal Government; the States have no such powers. (7 Howard, U. S. R., 44.)

SEVENTH—It is not necessary that actual hostilities or imminent battle should actually exist in every part of the country, before any wise action can be taken to prevent such hostilities.

EIGHTH—Discretionary power to use means to prevent the destruction of the peace of society where no battle rages must reside somewhere. It resides in the President or somewhere else. It clearly does not reside elsewhere; hence it resides in the President.

In this connection we cite the remarks of Chief Justice Taney, in Luther *agt.* Borden, (7 Howard, 44). There the President had called out the militia of Rhode Island to put down the Dorr revolution in that State. The Chief Justice remarks: "It is said that this power in the President is dangerous to liberty, and may be abused if placed in unworthy hands. It would be difficult, we think, to point out any other hands in which this power would be more safe, and at the same time equally effectual. * * * * * * and the elevated office of the President, chosen as he is by the people of the United States, and the high responsibility he could not fail to feel when acting in a case of so much moment, appear to furnish as strong safeguards against the willful abuse of power as human prudence and foresight could well provide."

In Martin *agt.* Mott (12 Wheaton, 19), the Court says: "Whenever a statute gives a discretionary power to any person to be exercised by him upon his own opinion of certain facts, it is a sound rule of construction that the statute constitutes him the sole and exclusive judge of the existence of those facts. * * * * * * It is no answer that such a power may be abused, for there is no power which is not susceptible of abuse. * * * * * When the President exercises the authority confided to him by law, the presumption is that it is exercised in pursuance of law. Every public officer is presumed to act in obedience to his duty until the contrary is shown, and *a fortiori*, this presumption ought to be favorably applied to the Chief Magistrate of the Union."

In Vanderheyder *agt.* Young (Johnson, 150) a militia man of this state, employed as a soldier in the service of the United States, brought an action against the president of a court-martial for false imprisonment. He had been accused and punished as a deserter, and this act was specially pleaded. It was held not necessary to allege for the defence that a case had occurred which authorized the President to call out the militia, the President alone being made by the Act of 28th February 1795, the judge of the happening of an event which made the call necessary. The Court says: "It is a general and sound principle, that whenever the law vests any person with the power to do an act, and it constitutes him a judge of the evidence upon which the act may be done, and at the same time contemplates that the act is to be carried into effect through the instrumentality of agents, the person thus clothed with power is invested with discretion, and is *quoad hoc* a judge. His mandates to his legal agents, on his declaring the event to have happened, will be a protection to those agents, and it is not their duty or business to investigate the facts thus referred to their superior, and to rejudge his determination. In a military point of view the contrary doctrine would be subversive of all discipline; and, as it regards the safety and security of the United States and its citizens, the consequences would be deplorable and fatal."

The same rule is of large application in civil cases—as for example, where a deputy sheriff has been held not liable because of his official act, as such, the act being directed by the sheriff, who in such cases is alone liable.

Calvin *agt.* Holbrook, 2 Comstock, 126.

The following cases relate to the whole subject: Kendall *agt.* Stokes, 3 Howard, 98. Mitchell *agt.* Harmony, 13 *ib.*, 115. Seamen *agt.* Patten, 2 Caine's R., 312. Yakes *agt.* Lansing, 5 J. R., 282, 9 J. R., 395. Barbour's Cr., Treatise, 35, 91.

NINTH—This whole subject was considered in the Dorr rebellion, and the Supreme Court of the United States clearly announced the doctrine that the discretion for which we contend is in the President, and in him alone.—(7 Howard U. S. R., 44.)

TENTH—The statute of the United States, passed March 3, 1863, gives the President full power to suspend the "*writ of habeas corpus*," and protects such officers as General Dix against any criminal proceeding for obedience to the orders of the President as here complained of.—(See the statutes of March 3, 1863. Sec. 1 and 6.)

ELEVENTH—General Dix acted not only under color of law, but acted in strict accordance with the statute; and his acts are not criminal.—Vanderheyden *agt.* Young, 11 J. R. 150; Calvin *agt.* Holbrook, 2 Const. 126.)

TWELFTH—General Dix cannot be held. No crime has been committed. The crimes charged are three; Kidnapping, inciting a riot, and forcible entry and detainer. Under our laws there are no crimes of this nature, unless there is a wicked intent—there may be trespass, but not crime.

There was in fact no kidnapping, no riot, nor intent to make a riot, pretence of detainer of real estate. He acted not merely under the color of law, which would protect him, but directly under the statute, and he cannot be held for crime, whether the same is unconstitutional or not.

The criminal charges are most absurd, and are not made out in this case.

District Attorney Hall said that the question was whether there was such evidence of the guilt of General Dix, in the language of the statute, as to justify the sending of the papers to the Grand Jury for action and possible indictment. The matter is resolved into two leading points:

First, has there been an offence committed, of a criminal nature, by General Dix and his associates? Second, if such offence has been committed, is the defence now interposed valid; does it constitute a bar to further proceedings?

He contended by the occupation of the offices of the two journals, and the arrest of Mr. Hallock, General Dix and his associates were guilty of the crimes of inciting a riot and of kidnapping. The order of the President, he declared, was unlawful and therefore could not constitute a defence.

John Cochrane, Attorney-General, made an argument on the constitutional points of the question.

Mr. William M. Evarts closed the argument for the defence. "He had never heard it claimed," he said, "that under our system of government any one, whether poor or rich, high or low, general or governor, stood otherwise before the law than on an equal footing with his fellow-citizens; but it might be, that when an individual held a peculiar public capacity, and performed certain peculiar functions for a community, the acts done, which, if done in a private capacity, would be criminal, would not be so esteemed when taking into account his public position.

"It was nothing but the sorriest fiction of law that would impute to General Dix and his associates the alleged kidnapping, forcible entry and detainer, and inciting to riot. It would only be to find a form for the assertion of criminal jurisdiction on the part of the State of New York, in order to raise an important public and political inquiry between the federal government and the State of New York.

"The learned gentleman in the course of a powerful speech, reviewed the whole case, contending that the acts charged as trespasses lacked the circumstances of public crime and personal guilt. As trespasses they could be enforced, if the private interests of the parties supposed to be injured should lead them to adopt such a course and the Court would feel that the Grand Jury on the question of indictment was neither disrespectful to the State, nor to the Executive, but was a proper disposition by intelligent members of the community of a question which may be presented in other ways.

He contended there must be paramount will somewhere, and that will, he went on to prove, was in the President. He then took up the separate charge alleged by the prosecution against defendants of kidnapping, inciting to riot, and forcicle entry and detainer. Regarding the first, the Court (Judge Russel) declared its mind made up that the alleged offence could not come within the legal definition of kidnapping.

"Counsel then went on to argue that criminal intent was necessay to constitute crime in regard to the remaining two charges, and said that, if they amounted to anything, they were merely trespass, for which a suit could be brought, and closed by urging a decision of no probable cause on the part of defendants,

The Court took up the papers and reserved its decision, which will be made known on the first day of August.

Brown's Portland Commercial College

IS open Day and Evening, for a Thorough Business Education. Located 1860.

Hanson Block, Middle St., No. 161.

Scholarships good in any part of the United States. The Principal has had 20 years experience; is always on the spot, and attends to his business, and promises, as during the past 12 years, no pains shall be spared in the future. Five hundred references of the first class business men, with many others of this city, will testify to the practical utility, capaciousness and completeness of my systems and manner of teaching, and citizens of other cities have testified to the same. Diplomas will be awarded for thorough courses. Able Assistants secured. Bartlett's Plan, the founder of Commercial Colleges, strictly adhered to as regards not copying. Certain time will be devoted to Commercial Law elucidations.—Come all who have failed to be taught a business hand-writing and I will guarantee to you success. Applications solicited for Accountants. Separate instruction given. Students can enter any time. Separate rooms for Ladies. Tuition reasonable. Intricate accounts adjusted. Ladies and Gentlemen that desire to take lessons, or a full, or a separate course, in either Book-Keeping, Navigation, Commercial Law, Phonography, Higher Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Native Business Writing, Commercial Arithmetic, Correspondence, Card Marking, (and teaching from printed copies and Text Books will be avoided ,please call, or address the Principal. R. N. BROWN.

Portland, Oct. 2, 1863. oc2 eod &eowly

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL COMPANY.

STOCK SUBSCRIPTION.

PERSONS desirous of aiding in the construction of a first-class Hotel for Portland, are requested to call on Mr. M. N. Rich, Merchants Exchange, on and after the 20th inst., when a book will be opened for subscriptions to Stock of the above company, and will remain open until July 20th, 1864.

June 17.—dim

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the style of G. L. Storer & Co., and taken the store and stock of Storer, Cutler & Co., where they will constantly keep a large stock of goods for a general jobbing business.

GEO. L. STORER,
FRED STORER,
CHAS. H. MESERVE,
H. F. LOCKE.

Portland, July 12, 1864. jy18d3w

Board.

A FEW more Boarders can be accommodated at 72 Danforth street, two doors above Brackett. Apply soon. jy 7

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION Mutual Life Insurance Co.

INCORPORATED by the STATE OF MAINE
Charter Perpetual. *Organized*, 1849.

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
68 State Street, - - - - Boston, Mass.

President—HENRY CROCKER.
Vice-President—DANIEL SHARP.
Secretary—W. H. HOLLISTER.

H. G. WILSON,
General Manager of Agencies in the New England States.

Assets, 31st December, 1863,	*$832,088.41*
Losses Paid to date,	*$750,050.00*
Dividend Paid in Cash to date,	*$340,936.09*

THIS Company offers peculiar advantages to persons intending to insure their lives, in its safety and stability, acquired in its fourteen years' experience; in its assets, which, (without its capital of $150,000,) amounts to over three-quarters of a million of dollars, being more than two hundred thousand dollars in excess of its liabilities for the reinsurance of all out-standing risks; in the facilities presented in its accommodating system of payments of premiums; in the large number, diversified conditions and occupations, various ages and localities of lives insured, giving the largest requisite scope for the operation of the laws of average mortality, and the amplest guaranty to the insured for the benefits thereof; in the division of profits, the annual apportionment of which having for the past fourteen years averaged *Forty per Cent.* of the premiums paid.

Policies are issued upon all the plans usual with Life Insurance Companies, and at as low rates as is consistent with a view to equity and solvency.

Parties desiring Agencies in towns where the company have none, and those wishing Traveling Agencies within the New England States, will apply to G. H. WILSON, 68 State Street, Boston, giving such reference, or information as to age, present and past business, as will enable him to form judgment in regard thereto. june14d3m

PENSIONS! BOUNTIES!

—AND—

BACK PAY!

Are obtained for Wounded Soldiers (discharged) and the friends of deceased soldiers who are entitled to the same by

BYRON D. VERRILL,

Attorney and Counsellor, at No. 117 Middle Street,

—AND—

Licensed Agent for all the Departments at Washington.

Portland, April 23, 1864. ap25 eod6m

126 Exchange Street. 126

Hugh M. Phinney,

WOULD inform his frinds and former customers that he has taken the *Store No. 126 Exchange Street*, where he intends to carry on the

Stove and Furnace Business,

In all its branches. *STOVES*, of all kinds, of the newest and most approved patterns,

Furnaces and Ranges,

Tin and Hollow Ware.

☞ Second hand Stoves bought, or taken in exchange for new.

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, and TIN WARE repaired at short notice, in a faithful manner.

Grateful for former patronage, he hopes by strict attention to business, and fair dealing, to receive a generous share of public favor.

may23dtf

The Cabinet Organs

MADE EXCLUSIVELY BY

MASON & HAMLIN

Are the best instruments of their class in the world. Nearly all the most prominent artists in the country have given written testimony to this effect, and these instruments are in constant use in the concerts of the most distinguished artists—as Gottschalk and others—as well as in the opera in the principal cities, whenever such instruments are required. Price $55 to $500 each. These instruments may be found at the Music Rooms of the subscriber, where they will be sold at the manufacturers' prices.

H. S. EDWARDS,

No. 349½ Stewart's Block, Congress St.

apr13 dtf

Stage Notice!

For North Conway, N.H. Tri-Weekly Line.

PASSENGERS leave Portland at 7.45 A. M. over the Y. & C. R.R. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, via Gorham, Standish, Limington, Cornish, Hiram, Brownfield and Fryeburg, arriving at North Conway at 6½ o'clock P. M, returning by the same route Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Portland in season to take the Boston steamers.

The excellent accommodations and remarkable scenery are not surpassed by any other route.

JOHN W. WEEKS,
Proprietor and Driver.

June 21—d1m

For the Million!

Lane's Patent

DOLLAR WASHING MACHINE.

THE first practical Washing Machine that has been placed before the public. Every family can afford to have one.

This machine is having a rapid sale, from the fact that it recommends itself. Parties wishing a pleasant and profitable business by taking the controle of a county, can obtain the same by calling at 229 Congress street, next door to New City Hall.

july7d1m

Rare Chance!

MALE & FEMALE AGENTS WANTED

TO travel in all parts of the State, in a pleasant and money-making business, on salary or commission. Our agents are making from $4 to $6 per day. We will send samples with instructions, on the receipt of 25 cents. Please call or address

S. H. CUTTING & CO.,
229 Congress street, Portland.

June 14—d1m

CITY OF PORTLAND.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 5, 1864.

THE attention of our citizens is called to the annexed circular from the Provost Marshal General's office. It gives to every one interested in the success of our arms, and from age and other cause not liable to give their personal services to the cause of their country, an opportunity to be represented among those who are fighting for the honor of our National Flag. It appeals to all those who are able to show their new devotion to their country's service by this contribution to fill up the ranks of our soldiers by these new recruits, representing as they will the renewed constancy and patriotism of our citizens. Portland has heretofore been behind none in its efforts to furnish men and means to suppress the rebellion, let us now again nobly respond to this new call upon us.

JACOB McLELLAN, Mayor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C. June 26, 1864.

Circular No. 25.

Persons not fit for military duty, and not liable to draft, from age and other causes, have expressed a desire to be personally represented in the Army. In addition to the contributions they have made in the war of bounties, they propose to procure at their own expense, and present for enlistment, recruits to represent them in the service such practical patriotism is worthy of special commendation and encouragement. Provost Marshals, and all other officers acting under this Bureau are ordered to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly the representative recruits presented, in accordance with the design herein set forth.

The name of the person whom the recruit represents will be noted on the enlistment and descriptive roll of the recruit, and will be carried forward from those papers to the official records which form his military history.

Suitably prepared certificates of this personal representation in the services will be forwarded from this office, to be filled out and issued by Provost Marshals to persons who put in representative recruits.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

july5 2taw2w

At a Court of Probate held at Portland, within and for the County of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

SAMUEL H. BRADBURY, having presented his petition, representing that Solomon Thayer, late of Portland, in said County, deceased, did in his lifetime make a legal contract to convey to True Bradbury, certain real estate described in said petition, and praying that authority may be given to the executrix of the last will and testament of said Solomon Thayer to execute the necessary deeds to carry said contract into effect,

It was Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing notice to be published one week in the Maine State Press, and seven days in the Daily Press, printed at Portland, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Portland, on the third Tuesday of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

JOHN A. WATERMAN, Judge.

A true copy, Attest,
EUGENE HUMPHREY, Register.

jly11dtd&w1w*

Notice.

THIS day I give to my two sons, E. J. and Chas. A. Randall, their time, to act and trade for themselves; I shall not claim their wages or pay their debts. T. C. RANDALL, Kezar Falls, Me.

Witness, Mary Pillsbury, Mary S. Pillsbury.

June 27, 1864. june28

Dean's Drum Corps.

DEAN'S Drum Corps will promptly attend to all orders for Drumming for Parades, Marches, &c. All orders to be left at D. White's store, Market Square. S. Dean, Drum Major.

June27 E. I. HALL, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE

—TO THE—

BOOKSELLERS!

—AND—

Country Merchants of Me.

Wholesale Book Store!

—AND—

PUBLISHING HOUSE.

BAILEY AND NOYES,

Booksellers and Publishers,

Nos. 56 and 58 Exchange Street,

Portland, Maine,

Are now fully prepared to

Supply the Trade!

—AT THE—

Lowest Wholesale Prices.

By special contract, recently made with the Boston and New York Publishers, we are enabled to supply any and

All of the School Books,

Used in this State, on

The Most Liberal Terms.

Having purchased the STEREOTYPE PLATES from O. L. SANBORN & Co., of this city, we shall in future publish the valuable Series of SCHOOL BOOKS heretofore published by them. This series, together with our former publications, will make the following List:—

Norton's, Weld and Quackenbos' Grammar,

The Progsessive Grammar,

By Weld & Quackenbos.

The Progressive Parsing Book,

By Weld & Quackenbos.

Weld's New Grammar,

Weld's Grammar,

(Old Edition.)

Weld's Parsing Book,

Weld's Latin Lessons and Reader,

Holbrook's First Book in Arithmetic,

Jackson's Arithmetic.

B. & N., also publish HERRIMAN'S ANTI-ANGULAR SYSTEM OF

Rapid Mercantile Writing,

In Eight Parts, with printed copies at the head of each page, in exact imitation of the Author's beautiful style of

PENMANSHIP.

We call special attention to these

New Writing Books,

As they are admitted to be the most practical Copy Books ever offered to the public; and they are now being rapidly introduced, having the full endorsement of the

Superintendent of Public Schools of the State of Maine.

Besides the above list which we publish, our Special contracts are for the following books:—

Progressive Series of Readers and Spellers.

Hillard's Series of Readers & Spellers.

Sargent's Series of Readers & Spellers.

Colton's & Fitch's Geographies.

Brown's Grammars.

Greenleaf's Series of Arithmetics.

BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY

—AND—

ROOM PAPERS!

A FULL STOCK

Always On Hand!

N. B.—Booksellers or Country Dealers who are not coming to the city, may write to us stating about what amount they purchase at a time, and we will send them a

LIST OF PRICES,

It wanted.

Bailey & Noyes,

Publishers and Booksellers,

56 and 58 Exchange Street,

Portland, Me.

may26d2m

BUSINESS CARDS.

PAPER BOX MANUFACTORY.

J. P. Libby,

MANUFACTURER OF

Paper Boxes,

Of every description, such as

Shoe Boxes, Jewelry Boxes, Druggist Boxes, Collar Boxes, Shelf Boxes, Concological Boxes, Powder Boxes, Card Cases, Cigar Boxes, &c.

144 Middle St., (Up Stairs) Portland, Me.

june14d3m

Dana & Co.

Fish and Salt,

Luther Dana, Woodbury Dana, John A. S. Dana. } **Portland, Maine.**

june14dtf

J. Smith & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Leather Belting, Card Clothing,

Loom Straps, Belt Leather Backs and Sides,

LEATHER TRIMMINGS, &c.,

Hanson's Block, 144 Middle St., Portland,

Or at the Card Clothing Manufactory, Lewiston.

H. M. BREWER, (jn14d3m) D. F. NOYES

JOHN T. ROGERS & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Flour, Provisions & Groceries,

No. 61 Commercial Street,

John T. Rogers, Chas. B. Rogers. } PORTLAND, ME.

june14d6m

Wholesale and Retail.

H. L. DAVIS,

Bookseller, Stationer,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Premium Paged Account Books.

PAPER HANGINGS.

No. 53 Exchange Street, Portland, Me.

june14dtf

CHAS. J. SCHUMACHER,

Fresco and Banner Painter,

No. 144 Middle Street,

PORTLAND, ME.

☞ Work executed in every part of the State.

june14tf

RUFUS DUNHAM,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

BRITANNIA

—AND—

Plated Ware,

No. 218 Fore street, Portland Maine.

Portland, May 17th, 1864. may17dtf

M. G. WEBB & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Flour,

NO. 81 COMMERCIAL STREET,

ap14 PORTLAND, ME. dtf

BURGESS, FOBES, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Japan, White Lead, Zinc, Paints,

And Ground Colors,

AND DEALERS IN

Drugs Medicines, Paints, Oils & Varnishes.

Paint and Color Factory, No. 29 Munjoy St.,

Office & Salesrooms, 80 Commercial St.,

(THOMAS BLOCK.)

HENRY H. BURGESS, CHARLES S. FOBES. PORTLAND, ME.

may18dtf

BLAKE, JONES & CO.,

FLOUR & GRAIN DEALERS,

And Receivers of

Western and Canadian Produce,

137 *Commercial Street,* - - - *Granite Block.*

Charles Blake, Henry A. Jones, R. W. Gage. } PORTLAND,

june14dtf

JOHN LYNCH & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Granite Stores, - - - Commercial street,

(Opposite head Widgery Wharf,)

John Lynch, Peleg Barker, Thos. Lynch } PORTLAND, ME.

june14dtf

DOLE & MOODY,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Wholesale Dealers in

FLOUR, CORN AND PRODUCE,

No. 5 Galt Block, Commercial St,

Andrew T. Dole, Franklin C. Moody, } PORTLAND, ME.

june14d6m

BROWN & CROCKER,

PLASTERERS,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

STUCCO AND MASTIC WORKERS.

Oak street, between Congress and Free Sts.,

PORTLAND.

☞ Coloring, Whitening, and White-washing promptly attended to. Orders from out of town solicited. june14dtf

BYRON GREENOUGH & CO.,

Manufacturers of

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Furs, Hats, Caps, Gloves, &c.,

NO. 140 MIDDLE STREET,

B. Greenough, A. L. Gilkey. } PORTLAND.

jn1dtf

E. K. LEMONT,

Carriage Manufacturer,

Preble Street, - - Portland, Me.

☞ Carriages and Sleighs on hand and made to order. june15dtf

C. P. KIMBALL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Carriages and Sleighs,

Preble street, (Near Preble House,)

PORTLAND, ME.

Sale Rooms, 110 and 112 Sudbury St., Boston, Mass.

june1tf

NORTON, CHAPMAN & CO.,

Flour, Grain & Produce

Commission Merchants, and Millers' Agents.

Office and Warehouse No. 6 Galt Block, Commercial Street.

We offer for sale to the trade, many choice and well-known Brands of Flour, from St. Louis, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., which we are constantly receiving.

N. C. & Co. are also Agents for Pittman & Co.'s, and other brands of manufactured Tobacco.

☞ Cash advances made on all consignments.

Portland, June 1, 1864. jn1dtf

DR. W. R. JOHNSON,

DENTIST,

Inserts Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite Rubber, and warrants them in all cases to be a perfect fit.

Dr. J. also gives special attention to *Filling Teeth*. Office 229½ Congress street, two doors west from the Court House.

Portland, June 1, 1864.—eod2m

63 Removal. 63

J. M. KNIGHT & SON,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Country Produce, have moved to No. 63 Commercial street.

Portland, May 10th, 1864. may10dtf

BUSINESS CARDS.

BRADLEY, MOULTON & ROGERS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain and Provisions,

88 Commercial street, Thomas Block,

ROBERT BRADLEY, G. M. MOULTON, A. G. ROGERS. } *PORTLAND, ME.*

may3dtf

W. W. CARR & CO.,

Having taken the Fruit Store formerly occupied by

G. SAWYER,

No. 5 Exchange Street,

Are prepared to offer to the trade a large and well selected stock of

Foreign and Domestic Fruit!

Wholesale and Retail

Oranges,	Spruce Gum,	Lozenges
Lemons,	Canary Seed,	Candies,
Limes,	Lemon Syrup,	Honey,
Prunes,	Cocoa Nuts,	Figs,
Citron,	Nuts, all kinds,	Dates,
Olives,	Raisins,	Tobacco,
Sardines,		Cigars.

Fancy Candies of all description.

oct9 dtf

IRA WINN, Agent,

No. 11 Union St.,

Is prepared to furnish

STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS,

of various sizes and patterns,

Steam Pipe and Fixtures, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, &c.

LIGHT HOUSE WORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of work required in building FORTIFICATIONS.

Iron Stairs and other Architectural Work.

Houses, Stores, and other buildings, fitted with Gas and Steam in the best manner.

In connection with the above is an Iron Foundry, with a large assortment of Patterns, to which the attention of Machinists, Millwrights, and Ship-Builders is invited—and all kinds of Castings furnished at short notice.

☞ Orders for Machine Jobbing, Patterns and Forgings, promptly executed. oc2dtf

SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES!

WOODMAN, TRUE & CO.,

AGENTS,

Nos. 54 and 56 - - - - - Middle Street.

Needles and Trimmings always on hand.

mch18tf

A CARD.

DR. S. C. FERNALD,

DENTIST,

No. 175 Middle Street.

REFERENCES.....Drs. BACON and BERRYMAN.

Portland, May 25, 1863. tf

Dr. J. H. HEALD

HAVING disposed of his entire interest in his Office to Dr. S. C FERNALD, would cheerfully recommend him to his former patients and the public. Dr. FERNALD, from long experience, is prepared to insert Artificial Teeth on the "Vulcanite Base," and all other methods known to the profession.

Portland, May 25, 1863 tf

WOOD AND COAL

CHEAP FOR CASH!

SPRING MOUNTAIN, LEHIGH, HEZILTON, SUGAR LOAF, OLD COMPANY LEHIGH, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, JOHNS, DIAMOND, WEBSTER and BLACK HEATH. These Coals are of the very best quality, well screened and picked, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Also for sale best of

HARD AND SOFT WOOD,

delivered to any part of the city.

OFFICE COMMERCIAL ST., head of Franklin Wharf.

S. ROUNDS & SON.

feb16 d1y

WARREN'S IMPORVED

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF

FELT COMPOSITION,

—AND—

Gravel Roofing

FOR FLAT ROOFS.

E. HERSEY, Agent,

jan26 dtf No. 16 Union Street.

ALBERT WEBB & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Corn, Flour and Grain,

HEAD OF MERRILL'S WHARF,

Commercial Street.- - Portland, Me.

1e23tf

EDWARD H. BURGIN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Corn, Meal and Flour,

Also, Ground Rock Salt.

Commission Merchant

FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Barley, Rye and Oats.

☞ Cars loaded with Corn in bulk free of charge.

Warehouse No. 120 Commercial Street,

And CITY MILLS, Deering Bridge.

june1eod6m

JOHN F. ANDERSON,

Surveyor and Civil Engineer,

OFFICE, CODMAN BLOCK,

mch17 d&wtf TEMPLE STREET.

Scotch Canvas,

—FOR SALE BY—

JAMES T. PATTEN & CO.,

Bath, Me.

200 BOLTS Superior Bleached } Alma Works, Arbroath.
300 do All Long flax "Government contract," }
300 do Extra All Long flax }
300 do Navy Fine }

Delivered in Portland or Boston.

Bath, April 30, 1863. ap22dtf

M. PEARSON,

Silver Plater,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER WARE,

238 Congress St., Opp. Court House, Portland, Me.

☞ All kinds of WARE, such as Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Castors, &c., plated in the best manner.

Also, *REPAIRING* and *RE-FINISHING* Old Silver Ware. jan29 d6m

REMOVAL.

DR. NEWTON

HAS removed his residence to *No. 37 Middle Street*, corner of Franklin street.

Office as heretofore, *No. 115 Exchange Street*, in Noble's Block, up stairs. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., from 2 to 3, and from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M.

Dr. N. will continue, in connection with general practice, to give special attention to *DISEASES OF FEMALES*. oc31dtf

WILLIAM A. PEARCE,

PLUMBER!

MAKER OF

Force Pumps and Water Closets,

NO. 124 EXCHANGE STREET,

PORTLAND, ME.

Warm, Cold and Shower Baths, Wash Bowls, Brass & Silver Plated Cocks,

EVERY description of Water Fixtures for Dwelling Houses, Hotels, Public Buildings, Shops, &c., arranged and set up in the best manner, and all orders in town or country faithfully executed. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to. Constantly on hand LEAD PIPES, SHEET LEAD and BEER PUMPS of all descriptions. ap9 dtf

The Cheapest Agency

FOR collecting all classes of claims arising from the war is that of the

"MAINE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,"

in which the expenses are controlled by a disinterested Executive Committee.

Apply in person, or by letter, to GEORGE F. EMERY, over the Portland Post Office, 3d story. dawly

MERCHANDISE.

Hackmetack Ship Timber.

OAK, Hackmetack, and Hard Wood Plank, Treenails from 12 to 28 inches, Treenail Wedges, &c. &c. by L. TAYLOR,

June28d3m Galt's Wharf, Portland.

Clarified Cider,

FOR sale by MOSES MORRILL, Agent.

june16d1m* 204 Fore street, Portland.

Treenails.

100,000 WHITE OAK TREENAILS, for sale by SIMPSTON & KNIGHT,

48 Commercial Wharf.

Portland, June 13, 1864. june16dtf

"Honey."

7 TCS. PRIME CUBA HONEY, for sale in bond on duty paid.

THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.

June 10.—ed1tf

Sugar and Molasses.

300 HHDS. } CHOICE MUSCOVADO SUGAR.
10 TCS. }
371 HHDS superior Muscovado, and
37 TCS Clayed Molasses,
41 BBLS from sierra Morena,

Now landing and for sale by

THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,

may9tf Custom House Wharf.

Sierra Morena Molasses.

335 HHDS } CHOICE SIERRA MORENA MOLASSES.
50 TIERCES }
10 BBLS }

Now landing from Brig "C. H. Kennedy"

THOS. ASENCIO & CO.,

May 3.—tf C. H. Wharf.

Scotch Canvass.

120 BOLTS—from the factory of David Corsar & Sons, Leith—a sail cloth of superior quality—just received per "Jura", and for sale by

McGILVERY, RYAN & DAVIS,

meh25 dtf 161 Commercial Street.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND

Lost.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. Francis Roberts, Westbrook, last month, a three year old gray Colt, small size; whoever will return him or give information where he may be found, will be suitably rewarded, by calling at No. 19 Spring St.

FRANCIS E. EMERY.

Portland, July 13, 1864.—dtf

Strayed.

FROM the pasture in Scarboro', a gray Mare, between six and seven years old, a little lame in the left hind foot, and having a mark of "Scratches" on the right hind foot. Whoever will return said mare to MARTIN FLANGAN, Grand Trunk Passenger Depot, will be handsomely reward.

jy13d1w*

Wanted!

PARTIES

HE DAILY PRESS.

PORTLAND, MAINE.

Thursday Morning, July 14, 1864.

The circulation of the Daily Press is larger than any other Daily paper in the State, and double that of any other in Portland.

TERMS—$8.00 *per year: if paid strictly in advance a discount of $1.00 will be made.*

☞ Reading Matter on all Four Pages.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Electors.

At Large—JOHN B. BROWN, Portland,
ABNER STETSON, Damariscotta

1st Dist.—RICHARD M. CHAPMAN, Biddeford.

2d Dist.—THOS. A. D. FESSENDEN, Auburn.

FOR GOVERNOR,

SAMUEL CONY

OF AUGUSTA.

For Members of Congress.

1st Dist.—JOHN LYNCH, of Portland.

2d District—SIDNEY PERHAM, of Paris.

Mr. Lancaster's "Motives."

The owner of the yacht Deerhound has written to the London *Daily News* to justify himself for running away with Captain Semmes and others of the Alabama's crew, prisoners of war to the Kearsarge. He remarks that a prisoner of war has a right to escape, and this is true enough; but he implies that a neutral has a right to help him—which is not true. The neutral who does this exposes himself to be treated as an enemy; to be fired into and sunk or killed. Captain Winslow did not fire into the Deerhound, because, as he says, he did not suspect an English gentleman of dishonorable intentions.

Mr. Lancaster adds that had Captain Winslow, when he asked him to help pick up the drowning wretches, made the condition that he should send them to the Kearsarge, he would have let them drown. Here are his words:

"I had the earnest request of Captain Winslow to rescue as many of the men who were in the water as I could lay hold of, but the request was not coupled with any stipulation to the effect that I should deliver up the rescued men to him as his prisoners. *If it had been I should have declined the task.*"

Surely such a confession as this will not elevate the owner of the Deerhound in the opinions of Englishmen or of any civilized men. With such inhuman sentiments he might probably have driven a hard bargain with the brave sailor who commanded the Kearsarge. For if Mr. Lancaster had said "if you don't let me carry them off I'll let them drown," Captain Winslow would very likely have replied "save what you can without conditions." But of one thing we may be sure, that when the next time this English "gentleman" comes within gunshot of an American ship engaged with an enemy he will find himself treated as a spy and an enemy in disguise.

Finally we come to the contemptible sneer which Mr. Lancaster utters against the American commander: "Why did Captain Winslow confide in me?" he says; "why did he implore my interference, calling out, 'For God's sake do what you can to save them' I presume it was because he could not or *would not* save them himself." He hints that the American captain would have willingly let the Alabama's crew drown. But if this is true, why did he ask an Englishman "in God's sake, to help save them?" Why did he not, as he had a right to do, drive this English meddler off the ground without enquiring about his object, and fire into him if he hesitated to move off? Anything meaner and more disgusting than the letter of this "English gentleman" we have not read in a long time; and we have only to say that if its author, Lancaster, is countenanced, as he evidently expects to be, by his "brother yachtmen" or any "tribunal of gentlemen," in England, the good name of gentleman will be strangely tarnished.

Another Alabama.

The Liverpool Courier says:

Captain Semmes is not likely to be in Liverpool for some days; indeed, it is not certain he will come here at all. It is rumored the guns for the armament of the Rappahannock have been sent to France, and that she will shortly be put in commission as a Confederate cruiser.

The above may be true, but we have our doubts about it. The wish may be father to the thought. A correspondent of the same paper says of the Alabama; "She plunged, stern foremost into her glorious grave, where, full fifty fathoms deep, she lies a warning to our British Admiralty. And why? Because the 11 inch guns and their 200 lb shells of the Kearsarge did the work for the Alabama. In the opinion of the writer; and he thinks these Kearsarge guns would sink, in less time than it took to sink the Alabama, any vessel, iron plated or old-fasaloned wood, in the British navy." And then he anxiously asks, "Have we a gun in service in the British navy, that can do likewise? Vain question! It is notorious we have not." He evidently feels bad about it, and so urges the M. P.s to speak out upon this question before the session closes and they are drifted unprepared into a Titanic war during the recess.

The Herald says:—We cannot but feel grieved at the loss of the brave Alabama, which was almost as much English as Confederate, in whose defense we may recognize the bulldog courage of our countrymen.

Ship Building in Harpswell.

The Argus learns that there are five vessels now building in the various yards in Harpswell, as follows:

The Pennell Brothers are building a vessel of about 300 tons. They are planking it and will probably get her off in September.

Capt. Shubael Merryman is building a very nice vessel of about 300 tuns at the Lookout. She is timbered out, deck frame in, and sealed up inside—probably will be off in early autumn.

Messrs. Geo. E. Allen and Charles Bartlett, at Allen's yard, are building a vessel by the same moulds as that at the Lookout and it is a little further advanced.

Capt. Olcott S. Merryman is building a ship of 500 tuns at his yard. Master Sylvester Stover is master workman, and she is nearly complete. Is said to be sold to parties in Portland.

Capt. Norton Storer is building a vessel of some 280 to 300 tuns for the West India trade she will probably be off in October or November.

"Civis" and his Critics.

The publication of the following communication, covering extracts from the speech of the Hon. Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—the leader of the House of Representatives—is due as an act of justice to our correspondent. Our correspondent is alone responsible for whatever is peculiar in his views, and while we accord to him the most patriotic and disinterested motives, we fail to be entirely convinced of the feasibility or wisdom of his proposition.

To the Editor of the Press:

I do not care who endorses the views of my article in favor of temporarily paying the interest of the national debt in currency, provided it is endorsed in good faith. We have arrived at a pass of national peril, when it will require the combined wisdom, disinterestedness and patriotism of men of all parties so to adjust and sustain our financial, military, and political policy as to prevent the disintegration of our country and the eclipse of our national glory and power. And permit me to say, Mr. Editor, that it is one of the saddest signs of such an impending catastrophe, that a question of vital interest to the people discussed in a candid spirit and without a single partisan allusion, is met with foolish and shallow denunciation on the part of those, who have an interest in exacting from the bleeding country the pound of flesh nominated in the bond, and with mere *dirt-flinging* from a still lower grade of persons who rejoice in the opportunity of airing a private grudge on the platform of a public discussion.

Before a coterie of such critics this writer has no occasion to vindicate his disinterestedness or political orthodoxy. If they have failed to appreciate the sincere purpose and the desire to help and not to hinder the government in its great struggle even at the expense of personal interest, that found expression in every paragraph of that communication, he is very sure, however destitute he may have been hitherto of respect or influence, that he can gain neither by a discussion with *them*. But as such persons are more influenced by authority than by reason, and care more to learn what the rest of the community think than to employ their own faculties of thought, I give them similar reasonings though directed to a somewhat different recommendation, endorsed by the name and reputation of THADDEUS STEVENS, who, before a respectful and attentive audience of the Legislators of the nation, spoke thus from his seat in Congress no later than the 23d of June last:—

"I believe that all our financial troubles arise from the extraordinary demand for gold when gold is not the Currency of the country, and the business of the country does not produce it to pay the taxation of the country. I thought so from the first, although it looks like tautology to repeat it every time when this question comes up.

When the Committee on Ways and Means and the House first framed a system of finance which was to continue during the war it consisted of two branches. It provided first for the issue of legal-tender notes. It must be remembered that in the preceding December all the banks of the country had gone into suspension, and there was nothing in circulation but the irredeemable currency of the banks. The committee deemed it wise that the Government currency should be the currency of the nation under these circumstances, because there would be more confidence in its final redemption, and because the profits of the interest would in the meantime inure to the benefit of the banks. Anyone who remembers the terrible crisis through which we passed in 1862 knows that the banks had not only ceased to pay specie even for the last loan of $50,000,000, which was taken on specie basis, but that they refused, and that the people refused to lend another dollar payable in anything. We were driven, therefore, to this terrible necessity which is so censured in this house by the wise men in it; we were driven to the legal-tender system; and I venture to say that none has ever worked better in this or any other country. I supposed then, as I suppose yet, that specie payment will not be resumed for the next ten years to come at least.

Then, sir, having taken upon ourselves the responsibility of issuing legal-tender notes as the currency of the country, when it was proposed to make a difference between those who dealt in Government bonds and those who dealt in bank notes and other bonds, this House, when the vote was taken, by a majority of thirty-nine refused to entertain the monstrous proposition. It went to the Senate, and the New York brokers and gamblers and bankers came here and besieged all the branches of the Government, from the Secretary of the Treasury down, until they—I do not say corrupted their judgment, but influenced their judgment to introduce into that bill the fatal clause of paying interest in coin. That came back into this House, and notwithstanding the resistance of those who thought otherwise, it was admitted. Hence all our woes. At that moment we found it necessary, as a small palliation to the Government, to make the duties on imports payable in gold. That is a drop in the bucket. But it still creates a demand for the article to the amount of sixty or eighty million dollars a year, and merchants must buy it from the bullion brokers at their own price. And that amount increases from day to day and from year to year, from the fatal policy which sits like an incubus on this Congress and on this nation; and the price of gold is increasing in proportion, and will go on increasing, until this nation cannot bear the taxation to pay it, and will not bear the taxation to pay it. It is, therefore, to save us from the disgrace of inevitable repudiation that I make one more effort to save the national credit.

Sir, I feel a little on this subject, for I abhor repudiation, and I see it staring us in the face, at no great distance in the future, just as plainly as if I saw it here to-day, if this policy be continued any longer. Everybody will admit it we had no demand for gold in this country there would be no rise in gold. Whenever there is no demand for an article it bears no value beyond its intrinsic value. Just as in proportion to the increasing demand will be the increasing rise, so in proportion to the smallness of the demand it will be the fall in price. And he who charges this rise in gold to the Jews and gamblers in Wall Street is but a shallow statesman. Before you undertake to correct that evil by some small salve spread over a raging cancer, before you can expect to regulate this evil by gold selling and gold-prohibiting bills, you had better take away the demand for gold, for in no other way will you, in my judgment, depreciate gold one per cent.

* * * * * * * * *

But, sir, I will proceed. I was remarking that we have already $8,000,000,000 funded on which we have pledged the Government to pay the interest in coin. With the floating or outstanding indebtedness the entire amount for which the Government is to become obligated at the present day is from $1,700,000,000 to $2,000,000,000. And I repeat that if the war goes on for two years our indebtedness will be $4,000,000,000. It cannot be a dollar less. Instead then of having $50,000,000 interest payable in gold we shall have $240,000,000 annually. And I put the question to the House whether when we have $50,000,000 payable in gold the brokers can put us in their power and run the price of gold up to two for one for money, what may we expect when instead of $8000,000,000 on which we have to pay interest we have $4,000,000,000?

Some two years ago I said in this House, very much to the dissatisfaction of some of my friends, that within two years this gold-bearing interest system would bring the price of gold to 175, and that before another year it would go up to 200. It was said then that I was discouraging the people. Sir, I was telling what I supposed to be the truth, and what is now history. I repeat the question, that if this result occurs when we have only $50,000,000 interest payable in gold besides what is required for importation, what may we expect when we shall have $240,000,000? Why, sir, it will go to three hundred per cent., which will give $720,000,000 in currency to be raised by taxation besides the $100,000,000, which will be necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, and this you will have in two years from this time. You will have $820,000,000 to pay without reducing the indebtedness of the country one cent, and this to be raised by taxation of the people.

Now what I propose is this, that we reverse this and make the interest payable in currency and the principal in coin by express words. We cannot raise coin now, for there is no circulation of it now. We can pay in currency, and it will answer all the purposes of life as well as gold. We can use it to buy land and everything else—to be sure at a high price, but everything is high now, and this will answer all purposes. The principal, twenty years hence, the holder is to receive in solid money. If the owner dies he leaves to his heirs an amount in gold equal to the amount he paid in paper money. In my judgment these bonds will be better than where the principal is payable in currency and the interest in gold.

The difference between the two systems is as follows:

When the debt shall be $4,000,000,000:

Interest in gold,		$240,000,000
It must be bought at three for one,		3
Interest,		720,000,000
Ordinary expenses,		100,000,000
		820,000,000
In currency,	$4,000,000,000	
Interest at six per cent.,	$24,000,000	
Ordinary expenses,	100,000,000	
		340,000,000
Difference in favor of lawful money,		480,000,000

In order to insure a loan I have provided that the interest on these bonds shall be eight per cent. instead of six and eight per cent. in currency. It will leave $480,000,000 in favor of the system which I propose shall be adopted, and that will afford the greatest relief to the present generation. Thirty years hence it will be no distress to pay in coin. This and the next year, and the next year after, it will be a constantly increasing distress. My proposition would relieve this generation from the exaggeration in the price of gold. We will have better and happier times when coin will be the currency of the country. Then we can make payment in coin which we now cannot do.

I have also provided that there shall be issued the same kind of bonds to the amount of $500,000,000 to be tendered to the holders of the five-twenty bonds at eight per cent. in exchange. I say that in five years we have the right to pay them off, and to pay them in money; and that whatever functionary of this government undertakes to overrule the law deserves the censure of the nation and of the people who are to bear these burdens.

Far be it from me to suggest that in reference to bonds where the interest is payable in coin, it shall not be paid to the last farthing. That is to be paid under my proposition: but if they will not convert them, one into the other, in five years, I provide that the five-twenties shall be redeemed by the sale of eight per cent. bonds for lawful money.

It is true Mr. Stevens recognizes, as a legislator speaking in behalf of the government should, the obligation to pay *for five years* gold for the interest on the bonds bearing interest payable in coin, but his measure is at that time, (*and it is only three years hence,*) to tender for both principal and interest new bonds with interest *payable at 8 per cent in currency.* This is a wider departure from the offer of the government to its creditor at the time the loan was contracted, than that proposed in my communication.

By this method the price of gold is brought down *now*, and the people relieved of indirect taxation, and the credit of the government strengthened, so that it can carry on and complete the war.

Mr. Stevens proposes to pay gold during the war, while it is every day growing dearer, and currency ever afterwards. Looking at the *true interest* of the government creditor, as well as to the present relief of the country, I have proposed to pay currency for three years and *gold ever afterwards.*

Mr. Pomroy, of New York, in the same debate, demonstrated that when gold is at a premium of one dollar, the man who loans money in currency and receives 6 per cent interest in gold, receives 24 per cent interest in currency for every dollar gold value he loaned.

Gold is now nearer to $2 than $1 premium, and the interest received, on the same reasoning, is more than 50 per cent *reckoned in currency* for the valued loaned. Besides what is due to good faith in the terms of a bargain, it seems to me that prudent creditors have an interest that their debtor shall not be used up by such *a shave* as this, and that if he should insist upon paying it, they should insist that he should not peril their *bona fide* claim on him by doing it. CIVIS.

Battle of Kennesaw Mountain.

To the Editor of the Press:

The telegraph has given us some account of the battle on the 20th ultimo, near Kennesaw M., but the Union losses were much exaggerated, and the results underrated. It appears that we succeeded in gaining a position, which enabled us subsequently to dislodge the enemy from our front, and ultimately to gain the possession of Marietta and the banks of the Chattahoochee.

From a correspondent upon the staff of Gen. Howard I have been able to gather some particulars of the engagement, especially of the part taken by Howard's 4th Corps.

PICKET FIRING.

In the forenoon of the 20th, our troops were only skirmishing; i. e. the picket lines in front of the works of both armies were trying to get any advantage possible, and shooting at each other as briskly as they were able—every man trying to get out of sight himself, but to shoot one of the enemy if an opportunity offered. Sometimes they get so interested in this engaging work, that they think far less of *covering* themselves than *discovering* the enemy, and for this reason, more are probably shot than would otherwise be the case.

THE ATTACK.

At 4 o'clock P. M. Scofield on the extreme right was ordered to cross Moses Creek in his front. The right of Howard's Corps, as also Hooker's Corps had gone across. The rest of the army was ordered to demonstrate with artillery to attract the enemy's attention. Howard took advantage of this demonstration, and ordered Gen. Stanley to take a hill in his front, held by the enemy. It was important, because liable to be occupied by the rebel artillery, and it was a commanding position. When our artillery had opened along the whole length of the line, Whittaker's Brigade charged up the hill, climbing crags and rocks, upon every one of which were posted the enemy, driving the rebels, capturing their rifle pits and many prisoners. Reinforcements from the 4th Corps were rapidly pushed up, the hill was quickly fortified, so that when the enemy had formed and made a counter charge with three lines, they were hurled back with terrible slaughter by our well directed and tremendous storm of rifle balls. They renewed the attack three times, and three times were driven back with similar results. My correspondent, who has been in fifteen pitched battles, says he never heard the rebels yell louder, charge more furiously, and never go tumbling back in greater confusion, after the first charge. Another hill, not so high, on the left, was taken by Kirby's Brigade of Scofield's Corps, but Kirby, not being supported was forced to abandon his position, but as the hill taken by Howard's Corps commands it, we can render it too warm for the rebels at any time. My correspondent was frequently in pretty warm places and he says that the effect was rather *demoralizing*, otherwise he received no harm.

LOSSES.

The entire loss of Howard's Corps will not exceed 200, instead of 2,000, as reported in the papers. Hooker's and Schofield's losses will be proportionately smaller than was first supposed. The entire loss in killed wounded and missing will not reach 900, of which 400 are missing from Hooker's Corps.

ARTILLERY.

The artillery fighting is described as truly magnificent. When the rebel batteries upon Kennesaw and the hills adjoining would open upon our troops, 74 Union guns would belch out upon them in such a style as to silence them after two or three rounds. This engagement took place about three miles from Marietta, and the hills taken that day, rendered the capture of that town practically certain. From Marietta, the road to Atlanta will probably be not so "hard to trabble."

July 16, 1864. CAT-HANCE.

CORRECTION.—In the extract which we yesterday published from Mr. Preble's letter, relating to the fight between the Alabama and Kearsarge, by a typographical error he was made to say of the shots fired by the Alabama, that "only *one* took effect" in the hull of the Kearsarge. It should have read "only eight took effect in our hull."

BY TELEGRAPH

—TO THE—

EVENING PAPERS.

Escape of Gen. Franklin from the Rebels.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

The telegraph to Annapolis is working.—The following are the particulars reported of the escape of Gen. Franklin, though it is not yet ascertained where he is.

Harry Gilmore, with a party of cavalry numbering about 150 men, having with them Gen. Franklin and three officers of his staff, encamped at a late hour Monday night on Olener's farm, between Randalltown and Baltimore. Gen. Franklin was in the custody of Capt. Owen, of Baltimore, from whom he succeeded in making his escape at an early hour on Tuesday morning.

Gilmore remained all day Tuesday in the neighborhood, scouring the bushes and woods in the hope of retaking him. This statement was made by the rebels to the people in the vicinity.

They searched until 5 P. M. Tuesday, when they left for the vicinity of Washington, crossing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Ellisville last night. Hopes are entertained here that Gen. Franklin has ready escaped. During the stay the rebels in the neighborhood of Randalltown, robbed everybody of not only horses and cattle, but of watches, money, clothing, &c. Several rebel sympashizers pleaded for exemption, but it was of no avail. Three officers of Franklin's staff were unable to escape, and were taken off by the rebels.

Result of the Battle of Monocacy—Encouraging News from Gen. Hunter.

NEW YORK, July 13.

A gentleman from Baltimore informs the Post that the battle of Monocacy, though a defeat, was invaluable in its results to Baltimore, as it held in check the rebels until the authorities could make arrangements to repel an attack if made.

Gov. Bradford's call was responded to by thousands. At midnight the bells were rung, and 6,000 men assembled. All the treasure of the city was placed on boats under the guns of the forts.

Heavy fighting had taken place at Brookville, fifteen miles northwest of Washington. There are no fears for the safety of the Capital.

We have encouraging news from Hunter.—The troops have been newly equipped, and are in fine condition. He has been reinforced by volunteers from Ohio, and now holds the routes and passes by which Early's troops crossed the Potomac, and they must return by the lower fords.

Gen. Grant has not reduced his force, and the surrender of Petersburg is hourly expected.

From Baltimore—No Rebels within Twenty Miles—Rumors and Reports.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

There are no indications this morning of any rebel force, large or small, within twenty miles of the city. The last of Harry Gilmore's raiders crossed the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at a late hour last evening. It is supposed that there are a few cattle stealers still in some portions of the county, but all are making their way towards Montgomery County.

It is reported this morning, and generally credited, that the rebel cavalry force which crossed the Washington Railroad yesterday, had reached Annapolis, but at 11 A M. it was learned from the telegraph office that all was quiet at Annapolis, and as far as known no rebel force was coming in that direction.—The gunboats at that point are so placed as to sweep the land approaches.

Rebel sympathizers predict that the rebel force which crossed the Washington Railroad yesterday, are going to Point Lookout to release 20,000 rebel prisoners confined there.—The distance from Bellsville, where they crossed the railroad, to Point Lookout, is 80 miles.

Guerrilla Operations in the Southwest.

CAIRO, Ill., July 12.

The steamer Belle of Memphis has arrived with Memphis papers of yesterday. She has forty-two bales of cotton for Memphis.

Reports from White River are that guerrillas were active along that stream. The steamer Connecticut on her way up was fired into at Lambert's Landing on the 6th. Several other boats have been fired into at different points along the river, but not damaged.

A small gang of guerrillas tore up the track on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, about ten miles this side of Broadville, on the 4th, and the next train to Little Rock was thrown off the track. The engineer and fireman were killed, and a few of the passengers injured.

Marmaduke was absent from his command on sick leave. His force is threatening the railroad. All is quiet at Little Rock.

White River was low and difficult to navigate. Gunboats and transports are frequently run aground and disabled.

Movements of Troops Around Baltimore and Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

The Bulletin has the following:

Baltimore, July 13, Noon.—Information received this morning, places Gen. Croop at Westminster, Md., Morgan south, and Averill at Frederick.

A fight occurred on the railroad yesterday near Westminister, in which the rebels were driven off with some loss.

A division has moved from the Relay House to Annapolis Junction, for the relief of Washington.

A messenger who got through from Washington last night, says our troops, with the veterans from New Orleans, can hold the city. He thinks the rebels will not attempt to take it, but having destroyed the railroad, will endeavor to retreat south by way of Edward's Ferry.

Rebels Moving South—Losses in the Battle of Monocacy.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

Gen. Tyler, who left Frederick yesterday, states that our forces held undisputed possession of that place since Sunday.

A strong force of Bradley Johnson's cavalry crossed the Frederick road at Carroll's Manor yesterday, proceeding south. The enemy burned all the government buildings except the hospitals.

Dr. Johnson, medical director, gives the following results of the battle of Monocacy: Union loss in killed 121; wounded 190; prisoners 400; total 711.

Rebel loss in killed 300; wounded in our possession 430; total 730. They lost heavy in officers.

From Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, July 11.

Several arrivals from White river report everything quiet at Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff.

Boats from New Orleans report the river lower and the city quiet.

Gen. Washburne's order, detailing a guard of prominent secessionists to run on the trains, having resulted in the entire cessation of firing on the cars, the General has released the guard on parole of honor, to report for duty whenever firing on trains again occur.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. Smith's expedition.

Capture of the Electric Spark.

NEW YORK, July 13

The Electric Spark, captured by the Florida, is a new ship of 850 tons, owned in Philadelphia by J. Taylor & Co., and valued at $175,000. She is admirably built for a pirate, and the pirates said they would use her for that purpose. On this trip her speed was reduced three knots per hour by trying her under a new trim. The Florida is very fast, running with ease fifteen knots per hour. Capt. Graham, of the Electric Spark, kept his colors flying until his lady and other passengers were in a panic.

The Pursuit of the Florida.

NEW YORK, July 13.

The following vessels are after the Florida: Ticonderoga, 13 guns; Circassian, 12 guns; Iroquois, 9 guns; Monticello, 9 guns; Mount Vernon, 8 guns; Ino, sailing ship, 9 guns; Pontiac, 9 guns; Ascutney, 9 guns. No doubt the Connecticut, 11 guns, Quaker City, 11 guns, and other large steamers off Wilmington, have also been sent out.

Communication Resumed Between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Arrangements have been made to run twice daily each way between Philadelphia and Baltimore and Perryville to Baltimore by steamers, and are prepared to take passengers, mails, troops and supplies.

Arrival of Baldy Smith.

NEW YORK, July 13.

The steam transport John Rice, from Fortress Monroe, has arrived. Baldy Smith and staff are on board.

The transport Atlantic, from Hampton Roads, with 700 sick and wounded soldiers, has also arrived.

Fire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13.

The depot of the Norfolk county railroad at Waterford, the junction of the Providence & Worcester railroad, was burnt this morning with six cars and much freight, including $50,000 worth of wood.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

☞ The rate of taxation in Lewiston is two per cent. of the valuation.

☞ The U. S. Sanitary Commission have ordered 4000 crutches from St. Johnsbury, Vt.

☞ Kate Reignolds is the reigning queen of the Baltimore theatres.

☞ It is said the negro boot-blacks in Washington earn ten dollars a day.

☞ A man is on trial in St. Joseph, Mo., charged with nine murders.

☞ Several newspapers in New York have knocked under to hard times.

☞ Shares in the Bates Cmopany at Lewiston, are selling at $153; par value $100.

☞ Mr. Myers' company is praying in Bangor to crowded houses.

☞ Private Barker, 3d Maine, was killed in the battle of Saturday at Monocacy Junction.

☞ The prospects for the apple crop are not good.

☞ Hon. Simon Cameron is chairman of the Union Central Committee of Pennsylvania.

☞ If you wish to recollect a man's name, go security for him. For keeping your memory fresh there is nothing like it.

☞ That Andy Johnson is a good tailor is evident from the fact that he has been so successful in giving the rebels *fits*.

☞ Since we have had a *Divine* in this city arrested for stealing a watch, the Bangor Times inquires, "What's in a name?"

☞ The Watchman and Reflector, the Baptist paper in Boston, has been compelled to advance its subscription price.

☞ Fifteen hundred cigar makers were thrown out of employment in New York city by the tobacco tax.

☞ Queen Mary issued a patent to the Earl of Essex allowing him to wear his nightcap when and where he pleased.

☞ Tombstones and headstones are taxed five per cent. under the new law. A cotemporary says, grave objections arise.

☞ The most neatly executed paper in the State is the Bangor Times, and yet it is worked on a cylinder press, at the rate of thirty or forty per minute.

☞ The raciest, wittiest daily paper in Boston is the Post. The slight amount of *copper* in its composition is polished so that it shines like burnished silver.

☞ Generous Philadelphians have contributed $25,000 to purchase a house for Gen. Hancock. They will increase the figures and furnish it nicely.

☞ A young man stepped out of the pathway while visiting the cave of winds under Niagara Falls, fell over and had not at last dates reappeared.

☞ The ladies in Stockton held a Strawberry Festival in aid of the Sanitary Commission on Thursday evening last, realizing the handsome sum of $150 net, from sales and subscriptions.

☞ Rev. E. Knowlton has sent to the office of the Lewiston Journal, a bona fide palmetto cane which he cut at Hilton Head, S. C., on the 29th of March.

☞ The civilized world probably does not afford more attractive sails than can be taken in our harbor and bay, or more attractive drives than can be had in the neighborhood of this city.

☞ "Capt. Semmes, of the British Neutral Service," is the way the New York Evening Post designates the ex-commander of the Alabama.

☞ The World claims to be exceedingly popular with the people. Alas for them. It is not the first time attachment to the world has indicated moral decadence and perdition.

☞ There is a paper in New York State whose name is susceptible of transposition without changing its significance. Troy Press and Tory Press are as like as two peas in the same pod.

☞ There a few papers in this state which never fail to render proper credit for items appropriated. The Lewiston Journal is one of them. Why should not all be equally courteous and honorable

☞ The bark Greenland, reported burnt by the pirate Florida, was commanded by Capt Everett of this city, and owned by John H. Kimball of this city, and others. She was 550 tons.—[Bath Times.

☞ The New York World, July 11th, says:—"Unless all the signs fail, the country will soon hear thunder from Gen. Grant's army. He undoubtedly means mischief to the rebels, and he will at least *try* to damage them."

☞ The anniversary exercises at Andover Theological Seminary, will commence Sunday, July 31st, with the Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., of New York.—The graduating class numbers twenty-five.

☞ The Mohammedan Turk keeps his wife and daughters in a harem—the most sacred place in his house. The Christian gentleman allows his wife and daughters to spend half their life in steel cages.

☞ The Advertiser proclaims "Disunion and Liberty;" and will cheerfully submit to disunion to preserve its liberty. Every convicted felon, and every felon likely to be convicted, will echo the same sentiment.

☞ The Maine State Press—the weekly edition issued from this office—contains forty-eight columns, and is not only the largest paper in New England, but the lowest-priced paper in proportion to its size and amount of reading matter.—Every loyal family in Maine should have it.

☞ The Journal of Commerce says that foreign goods are being exported from New York to a considerable extent, and that in the three items of tea, sugar and coffee, the re-shipments will furnish exchange to exceed three million dollars.

☞ The Portland Daily Press is the largest daily ever printed in Maine, contains more reading matter pertaining to Maine interests than any other paper printed, and costs one dollar per year less than any other paper of its class.

☞ By a careful mathematical calculation, aided by the great telescope in front of the post office, we have come to the deliberate conclusion that the exact centre of creation is not many rods from this place. The "hub" of the universe is slightly on one side.

☞ The new steamers Clarion and Falcon, both built by Alexander Johnston, Esq., Wiscasset, precisely alike, will be ready in a few days. The Bath Times says they will bear examination, everywhere, by those who like good work and elbow room.

☞ The Boston Post says, "every country should be bounded north, south, east, and west, by Truth, Justice, Charity, and Peace." Slavery and human bondage could no more exist in a country so bounded than could Satan in an angelic host.

☞ The platform of the Union party is "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." The platform of the copperheads: "Slavery or no Union, the only condition of party success." The rightful platform for all such should be on hinges erected beneath a cross-beam.

☞ The Saco Democrat says the Dover Gazette holds the same position in New Hampshire that the Argus does in Maine, being "*the only Democratic paper that supports the war.*" The Saco paper very distinctly though somewhat gingerly reads our city contemporary out of the Democratic church.

☞ An Augusta gentleman, in our office when the news was received of the destruction by lightning of the Congregational church in that city, suggested that possibly it was a judgment because of the feeble support given by that pulpit to the country in its hour of peril. Doubtedl.

☞ The members of the Lewiston Light Infantry Company complain of unnecessary detention in this city, on their return from Fort McClary. They say it was only by the greatest efforts on the port of Lieut. Thing that red tape could be persuaded to give way sufficiently to allow of the mustering out and payment of the company by 4 o'clock Saturday, P. M. The boys think that if the matter had not been persistently urged by Lieut. T. they might have had to remain in Portland a week.

☞ A Yarmouth copperhead boasted the other day that the ship-owners of his town did not have to put their vessels under a foreign flag. Of course not. The rebel pirates know their friends, and will scarcely molest rebel property though it may be under the stars and stripes.

☞ A French paper says that by an accident charcoal has been discovered to be a sure cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn the pain subsides immediately. The remedy is cheap and simple, and deserves trial.

☞ While a copperhead paper in this city represents our ships as rotting at the wharves for lack of something to do, a correspondent of the Saco copperhead paper, writing from Kennebunkport, says, "our carpenters are as busy as ever, building good ships for which this town is so well noted, which does honor to any people as capable as they are."

☞ Our correspondent "J. C. H." had better make his complaint to the head of the Department of whose clerks he complains. We are confident many of the employees in that establishment are gentlemanly and accommodating in all respects, and it would be wrong to throw suspicion upon them on account of the faults of others.

☞ The Worcester Transcript very truly says, referring to the high prices of printing paper, "None of the daily, weekly, religious, or literary papers can be furnished at the old prices, without ruin to the proprietors, as the cost is much greater than the former subscription prices, and the larger the circulation, the greater the loss."

☞ Kearsarge mountain, from which the gunboat Kearsarge took its name, is not one of the White Hills, as has been stated in some of the papers, but it is an eminence about 2,600 feet high, in Merrimack County, in the central portion of New Hampshire, and forms the corner boundary of the towns of Salisbury, Warren and Wilmot.

☞ The Bath Times, referring to a case of recent occurrence in this city, says, "it would be strange indeed if one could answer at once any question that a number of learned men might ask—questions, too, which they have been conning over for the express purpose of testing the individual, and which if they were asked it might be questionable whether they could themselves give a ready answer."

Letter from the State Capital.

Augusta, July 13th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Press:

The following commissions were issued yesterday, viz:—

Eleventh Regiment Infantry.—Charles Sellmer, U. S. Army, Capt. Co. B; Albert Maxwell, Casco, 1st Lieut. Co. D; Grafton Norris, Wayne, 1st Lieut. Co. B; Ellery D. Perkins, Cutler, 2d Lieut. Co. D; Thomas Clark, Tremont, 2d Lieut. Co. H.

Nineteenth Regiment Infantry.—Henry Sewall, Augusta, 1st Lieut. Co. A; John A. Lord, Belfast, 2d Lieut. Co. D.

Twentieth Regiment Infantry.—Holman S. Melcher, Topsham, Capt. Co. F; Alden Miller, Jr., Warren, 1st Lieut. Co. G; Albert E. Fernald, Winterport, 1st Lieut. Co. F.

First Regiment Light Artillery.—Samuel Thurston, Portland, 1st Lieut. 6th Battery.

It has been concluded to muster Captain Morse's Bangor Company into service for sixty instead of ninety day, as at first contemplated, for service at Fort McClary.

Official notice has been received of the resignation of Lieut. Col. Henry W. Cunningham, of the 19th regiment.

The 19th is now without a field officer.—Col. Conner having been promoted to Brigadier General and Major Welch being at home wounded. The regiment is under command of Capt. Spaulding of Co. A.

Yours truly, HELIOS.

Mr. Fessenden's Visit.

The new Secretary of the Treasury, William Pitt Fessenden, was in consultation the greater part of the day yesterday with our leading financiers and capitalists. His object in these interviews was not to explain any plan of management that he had himself adopted, but to gather from the experienced men of the metropolis their views of the best methods of proceeding. Mr. Fessenden is a clear-sighted and sagacious statesman, who has his own convictions as to the duties and possibilities of his position, but he is also accustomed to listen to the suggestions of other well-informed minds, to weigh their comparative importance, and to adopt such practical measures as the best opinions would seem to warrant. In his interview yesterday with our merchants we are pleased to learn that everything passed off in the most amicable manner, Mr. Fessenden evincing a disposition not to increase the stringency of the money market, and the capitalists expressing an earnest wish to assist the government by all the means in their power.—[N. Y. Evening Post, 12th.

WOUNDED MAINE SOLDIERS.—The following wounded Maine soldiers are in the field hospital of the 18th Army Corps:

2d Lieut. S. Dillingham, 8th Regiment, left thigh and right arm; Capt. C. B. Knass, do, foot; J. W. Davis, 9th, leg; Martin Murphy, 8th, head; D. Perkins, do, left leg; Charles H. Burke, 8th, thigh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Editorial Convention.

The Editors and Publishers of the State of Maine are respectfully invited to meet in Convention at *New City Hall*, in Portland, on *Wednesday and Thursday*, August 10 and 11th, for purposes of consultation and the organization of a State Association of Editors and Publishers.

The Convention will assemble in the Senate Chamber in the New City Building, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Ample arrangements will be made for fully carrying out the business and objects of the Convention and for the entertainment and comfort of the members from abroad.

Committee of Arrangements—Joseph B. Hall, of the Courier; E. H. Elwell, of the Transcript; Brown Thurston; N. A. Foster, of the Press; M. N. Rich, of the Price Current; Chas. A. Lord, of the Christian Mirror; John M. Adams, of the Argus; Chas. P. Isley, of the Advertiser; James S. Staples; Rev. W. H. Shaller, of Zion's Advocate; Cyrus S. King; Charles A. Stackpole; F. G. Rich, of the Temperance Journal; B. F. Thorndike; Geo. O. Gorse, of the Argus; E. P. Weston of the Northern Monthly; Dr. B. Colby, of the Press; I. N. Felch, of the Courier; R. W. Lincoln, of the Press; C. W. Pickard, of the Transcript.

Portland July 5, 1864.

Papers throughout the State are requested to publish.

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PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

New Advertisements To-Day.

Auction Sales—E. M. Patten.
Emigrant Association—Special Meeting.
Provost Marshal's Notice.
Pantomime Troupe—Deering Hall.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence R. R. Co.—Annual Meeting.
House and Lots for Sale—Rufus Dunham.

Note from Rev. Mr. Walton.

PORTLAND, July 13, 1864.

To the Editor of the Press:

I notice, in your issue of this morning, an article taken from the Christian Mirror, "stating the grounds of the Council's action" with reference to my case. As the article referred to does not fully represent my views, or my statement of them, I trust you will permit me, through the medium of the Press, a word or two, not of vindication, but simply of explanation.

The writer of the article, while he states the truth, does not state the *whole* truth; and yet I have not the slightest doubt but that it was his desire and aim to do me full justice.

I will notice the points in order.

1. "The candidate affirmed his belief that Christians and Christian ministers, in proportion to their faith, are as really inspired as were the Prophets and Apostles, and that this inspiration is as authoritative to themselves as is the word of God."

Yes, I said so; but I said more. I stated distinctly that no one in our day could claim *from others* the same reverence for their teachings that the apostles rightly claim. It was simply authoritative to themselves. I also stated in substance that all inspiration was to be judged of by the word of God revealed in the Scriptures.

At or about this stage of the examination, I was requested to give a definition of Inspiration. I replied, "It is the active indwelling of the Holy Ghost, by which our thoughts, desires and conduct are brought under the control and direction of the Divine will."—From this reply it is plain enough that I did not use the word in its technical sense. I believe "that Christians, in proportion to their faith, are as really inspired as the Apostles," but not in the same direction or for the same purpose. They were inspired to reveal a *complete system* of truth. That system was completed by them; and inspiration in this direction has only to do with comprehending and illustrating the truth already revealed.

2. "God dwells in every Christian in some such sense as he dwelt in Christ."

I shall simply quote a text or two of Scripture to indicate the sense in which I used this expression.

"If a man love me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him." John 14:23. "As *thou Father art* IN ME, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us." John 17:21. "He that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and *God in him.*" 1 John 4:16.

I distinctly disclaimed the Pantheistic idea that by God's indwelling we were *Divine* as Christ was divine.

3. "The punishment of the wicked *may not* be eternal, but end in annihilation, and that heathen and others not having had the privilege on earth, *may* in another world have the offer of salvation."

This, too, is substantially as I said it. I confess again that on these points my mind is not entirely settled. *I do not know.* I am fully persuaded, however, on points closely allied to these, viz: I believe there is no such thing as restoration in the case of those who die impenitent beneath the light of Christianity. I am also fully persuaded that the lost in the future world continue in a state of punishment so long as they exist. I adopt the language of Scripture: "These shall go away into everlasting punishment."

4. On several important points, he distinctly stated that his mind was not made up."

The only important points, so far as I remember, upon which I stated my mind was not settled, were in connection with the future state of the wicked, as stated above.

In closing, permit me to express the hope that the editor of the Mirror will give this statement a place in his paper, that it may *follow* the one he has already put in circulation.

Respectfully,
J. E. WALTON.

Turnverein Excursion.

The Turnverein Association, of this city, and friends, made an excursion to Little Chebeague, yesterday, in the Barge Comfort, accompanied by a portion of Poppenburg's Band. The party numbered about 500, the public generally having been invited without regard to their proficiency in the art of "ground and lofty tumbling."

This association was organized eight years ago and now numbers about 125 members.—They meet at their rooms in Thomas Block, on Exchange street, on Monday and Friday evenings of each week, for gymnastic exercises, and have, until a year past, been under the leadership of Mr. X. Stopel, a German of large experience in gymnastic exercises. Mr. J. L. Shaw, is now the first leader, and John Dennis, Jr., the second, and Mr. Geo. Howe, Speaker. The association was incorporated in 1858, and now has a fund of about $1200.—The admittance to the association is $5, with an annual tax of some $4, to defray expenses. The room on Exchange street having been found insufficient for their accommodation, a large hall in Morton Block, on Congress street, has been leased, and is to be fitted up especially for their use. The exercises are of the most healthful and invigorating character, developing muscular power and giving action to all the organs.

The place selected for the excursion is a delightful one, having natural advantages, not possessed by any other place within the same distance of the city. Little Chebeague is about 7 miles from the city, with an area of 140 acres, about one-third of which is under cultivation. There is a growth of beech and spruce upon the grounds, affording an excellent shelter from the sun. The island is owned by Mr. Abraham Osgood of this city, who formerly resided there.

The exercises at the grove were varied, consisting of music by Poppenburg's Band, dancing, copenhagen, and an exhibition of gymnastic exercises by members of the association. These exercises were of the most interesting character and each performed admirably, eliciting the applause of the company. We have seldom witnessed such feats of strength as were exhibited by members of this association.

The refreshments were on the Picnic system, each caring for himself and household, with an excellent chowder and clam bake, provided by Mr. A. Freeman, than whom no other man in the State understands better getting up a regular down east clam bake and chowder. We had the misfortune to reach the scene of operations at the chowder kettle just as the last bowl was disappearing, but were more fortunate at the clambake. The day was delightful, and all passed off without accident or disturbance to mar the pleasure of the occasion.

Acknowledgment.

The Ladies' Sanitary Committee gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following generous donation of $4,000, by the hand of A. Tyler, Treasurer for the "Little Acorn Fair:"

Proceeeds of Fair, Tableaux, and Promenade Concert,	$2,741.93
Also, cash from W. F. Safford, Esq., from friends in Cuba,	$1,258.07
	$4,000.00

Per Order,
H. A. GILMAN, Treas.,
July 13, 1864. Ladies' San. Com.

HEATH'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR is a very desirable book to be in the hands of merchants and accountants. It may be had at the bookstores of Bailey & Noyes and S. H. Colesworthy, and of Mr. Heath's agent, who is now in the city.

Municipal Court.—July 13.

Michael Sisk was complained of for keeping a hog sty too near the public street. The case was continued to-day.

The liquors seized a short time since by Deputy Marshal Merrill, on the premises of Rodman Townsend, were declared forfeited to the city—no person appearing to claim the same.

Peter Manuel and Michael H. Tighe, were complained of for larceny of a boat. The charge against the lads was not sustained and they were discharged.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The real estate of the late Charles Jordan, Esq., was sold at auction yesterday, by E. M. Patten. The company present was large and the bidding spirited. Mr. Patten expatiated in his usual happy manner upon the value of the property, either for investment or improvement. The sales were as follows: 1st lot, on Commercial street, 22 by 100 feet, to Jesse Dyer, at 57 1-2 cents per foot. 2d lot, on same street, same size, to Geo. W. Cobb, at 60 cents. 3d lot, on same street, same size, to Geo. W. Cobb, at 61 cents. 4th lot, on same street, same size, to Jesse Dyer, at 60 cents. Lot adjoining on Park street—a triangular lot—78 by 65 feet, to Jesse Dyer, at 25 cents per foot. Store on the corner of Park and York streets, with lot 23 1 2 by 112 feet, to Frederick Hatch, at 65 cents per foot. Cottage house, No. 42 York street, and lot, 34 by 80 feet, to R. Soule of Freeport, for $1,825. Lot corner York and State streets, containing 9,652 feet, with a cottage house in the rear, to Stephen K. Dyer, for $5,300. House No. 65 York street, and lot 38 by 86 feet, to J. W. Crowther, for $3.125.—Cottage house No. 9 Tyng street, and lot, 35 by 100 feet, to Peter Nolan, for $1,425. Cottage house No. 11 Tyng street and lot 35 by 70 feet, to Jermiah Mahoney, for $1,475.

The wharf and flats belonging to this estate, comprising about ninety thousand feet of flats with a front of 126 feet on Commercial street, with the buildings on the same, were sold at private sale, to Jonas H. Perley, Esq., for $16,000.

ARREST OF A HOTEL THIEF.—Officers Williams and Cole, yesterday afternoon, arrested at the United States Hotel a man who entered his name as "H. J. Morgan, of Washington, D. C.," for extensive larcenies at different hotels in this city. He has boarded and operated at the Preble, American and Elm Houses, and has recently booked himself at the United States for a similar purpose. At the Preble House he entered his name as "H. J. Wilkins;" at the American House, as "H. J. White," and at the Elm a different name.—Clothing of the value of $200, stolen from the hotels, was found in his room at the United States. He sold Mr. Markey clothing worth $75 for $14, and Markey furnished a description of him to the officers by which they were easily enabled to identify him. In his valise was found a large number of skeleton door keys and every variety of trunk keys, sufficient to go through any hotel in this city.—He was taken to the lockup.

The prisoner appears to be about sixty years of age, of gentlemanly address, dresses in tasteful style, sports a valuable gold watch and chain, carries a gold headed cane, and is, apparently, well educated. He has circulated among the best company at the hotels where he has boarded, and has been a frequent visitor to the Merchants' Exchange to learn the news. His whole appearance would almost disarm suspicion that he was a thief, but the evidence against him is overwhelming. It is supposed, from the keys found in his possession, that he is an old offender.

ROW.—Two females of the Celtic origin, got into a dispute yesterday at the junction of York and Danforth streets. Amazonian No. 1, planted a lobster she held in her hand, in the face of her opponent, giving her countenance a more *open* appearance. The scrimmage was going on beautifully when two men undertook to interfere. One of the Amazons armed herself with the whip of one of her male opponents, and drove them both from the field. The affair attracted considerable interest among the denizens of that neighborhood, and a large crowd collected in a very short space of time. As we passed along the heroine of the fight was brandishing her arms and loudly proclaiming her prowess.

FAITHFUL CONDUCTOR.—The oldest (in time) conductor on the Portland District of the Grand Trunk Railway, is Mr. Thomas O. Goold, who has been employed in that situation ever since the first train was run on the road, July 4th, 1848. He is one of the most courteous and attentive conductors that can be found any where—always affable and looking to the comfort of his passengers. His long experience on the road has made him equal to any emergencies that may arise, and he is always quick in preception and prompt in action. The Grand Trunk Company look to their interest in the employment of such conductors as Mr. Goold.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—At a meeting of the Ladies and Gentlemen representing the different religious societies, selected at previous public meeting, held at the Senate Chamber yesterday, a temporary organization was effected, and a committee chosen to report a plan at an adjourned meeting. As the Secretary, by order of the meeting, will furnish an official notice in season for all the papers tomorrow morning, we do not think it fair to make any farther statement in relation to the matter at this time, except to add that everything looks favorable for the most desirable results.

THE LADIES' SANITARY COMMITTEE would acknowledge the receipt, since July 1st, of boxes from Brownfield, Cape Elizabeth Ferry, Gardiner, Little River Village, Sabattisville, Searsmont and West Peru.

The rooms of the committee are open every afternoon, from 2 till 5 o'clock, for the reception of donations and the delivery of work.

July 14th. PER ORDER.

VAN AMBURGH and his wild beasts will be at Biddeford on Saturday, and arrive in this city on Monday next. This menagerie is a mammoth establishment beyond doubt, and the enterprise that brings to our very doors the rarest species of the animal creation, from the most remote parts of the earth, should be received by a patronage commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking.

HARD LOOKING MISSELS.—At the Merchant's Exchange may be seen a fifteen inch unloaded shell, weighing 335 lbs., such as were fired by the monitor at Fort Wagner; also a steel pointed projectile. Either of these would be very likely to impair the digestive organs of the persons with whom they should come in contact. They are formidable looking missiles.

LEGDERMAIN.—Prof. Mazzoni had a full house at his entertainment last evening, and the audience enjoyed the fun. Among the prizes distributed was a gold watch, several articles of furniture, castors lamps, &c. At the exhibition this evening a chamber set and another gold watch will be among the prizes.

DEERING HALL.—Mr. Frank Andress, who was here some three years since with a theatrical company, is in our city with the original Ravel Troupe, and will give their first performance this evening. He says we may expect something excellent in the line of pantomime.

SUICIDE AT A HOTEL.—A man about 30 thirty years old, who registered his name as H. H. Chamberlain, of Worcester, committed suicide at his room at the Parker House, Boston, on Monday evening last, by shooting with a pistol. He was found sitting in an arm chair the next day, the pistol in his hand, the ball having entered his head over the right eye, taking off the top of the cranium. His death was probably instantaneous. No cause for the act known.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE

Portland Daily Press.

Proclamation by Gov. Cony.

STATE OF MAINE,
Executive Department,
Augusta July 13, 1864.

Whereas rumors are rife that the National Capitol is in danger, the rebel hordes having once more attempted the invasion of loyal States with the purpose equally of raising the seige of Richmond and the plunder and destruction of the property of loyal people; and, whereas, in consequence of communication being cut off with Washington, we are unable to concert measures of protection or resistance with the National authorities;

Therefore, I, Samuel Cony, Governor of the State of Maine, call upon all good citizens, magistrates and people within the limits and in every locality to make arrangements for the performance of a common duty, the driving back of the rebel foe. I invite every citizen to constitute himself a recruiting officer, and request that lists may at once be obtained of all men who are willing to enter the military service of the country for the protection of the city of Washington and defence of the loyal States for a term not exceeding 100 days. General orders will be issued prescribing the mode of organization of forces which may be called upon to leave the State in this emergency.

There will be paid by the State to each non-commissioned officer and private mustered into the service of the United States, and who shall actually leave the State, in the nature of a bounty, a sum monthly equal to the pay of a private, in addition to the pay and allowances of the United States, for every month's service rendered.

Inasmuch as due provision by law for the creation of an organized, efficient and adequate militia to meet emergencies like the present has been omitted, the gravity of which omission the perils of the present moment demonstrate, we are compelled to rely upon the necessarily slow process of unorganized volunteering.

Maine has ever been ready on all the occasions of this war to meet her full share of responsibility and contribute her due proportion of soldiers for the common cause, and your Chief Magistrate doubts not that her high character for patriotic devotion will be maintained in the present crisis, and, as the father of the Revolutionary day "left the plough in the furrow," that the sons in our time will leave the grass in the swath to repel the invasion of our soil.

(Signed) SAMUEL CONY,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The Rebel Raid into Maryland.

Railroad Communication with Washington Re-opened.

The Rebels Driven from before Fort Stevens.

THEIR DEAD AND WOUNDED LELT IN OUR HANDS.

MAJOR JONES, OF THE 7TH MAINE, KILLED.

Rebels Reported to be Recrossing the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, July 13—4 P. M.

All unrolled citizens are ordered to report for military duty at their respective wards at 5 o'clock this afternoon. All business is suspended.

There has been a general suspension of business this afternoon. The people turned out largely for duty. Confidence is again restored.

One of Quartermaster Meigs' boats has just arrived from Washington, having left there early this morning. All was then going on well.

Yesterday was rather a gloomy day, that is, there was a deal of uneasy apprehension among the people.

There had been heavy fighting out on the 7th Street road. The rebels were trying to capture Fort Stevens, but we still held out this morning.

Confidence is restored, and all is considered perfectly safe.

BALTIMORE 13—7 P. M.

A locomotive and tender, which left Washington, at 1 P. M. to-day, has arrived here safely. But one rebel was seen on the road, and he was nearly starved to death. No enemy was in sight. No fighting of moment was going on, and all looks well. Trains will probably resume running to-morrow. Telegraphic communication will also no doubt be opened very soon.

ANNAPOLIS, July 13—noon.

No signs of the enemy at present. All well.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

The Evening Bulletin says a gentleman, who left Washington at 7 o'clock last evening, reached this city this afternoon. He states that though there was great excitement in the city up to the time he left, there had been no assault up to that hour.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

Skirmishing had been constantly going on, and our troops had acted strictly on the defensive until yesterday evening, when the rebel sharpshooters becoming annoying, we determined to dislodge them from in front of Fort Stevens. This was effectually done.—The rebels retired in hot haste, leaving at the house of F. P. Blair, at Silver Springs, 100 wounded, including eleven officers, and their dead on the field.

Reconnoissances this forenoon showed that the rebels had disappeared during the night from our front after firing a number of buildings previously occupied as shelter for their sharpshooters.

Scouts report that the rebels were recrossing the Potomac nearly opposite Poolesville, driving before them about 2000 head of cattle.

A dispatch received by Gen. Halleck from Rockville, says the retreating rebels passed through that place at 3 o'clock this A. M., moving in the direction of Edward's Ferry.—The rebels near Bladensburg moved off between 8 and 10 o'clock this A. M., taking the road westward and carrying with them a number of horses, cattle, &c.

The militia and volunteers and employees in the several departments of the government were called out to-day, and performed the duty assigned them.

There has been no extraordinary excitement in Washington.

Several squads of rebel prisoners were brought in to-day, and taken to the old Capitol prison.

Our killed and wounded of yesterday amounted to about 200. Major Jones, of the 7th Maine, is among the killed. His body is being embalmed.

Various Items.

NEW YORK, July 13.

Gen. Wm. F. Smith's visit to this city has no other purpose, it is said, than to proceed to Orange county, where a member of his family is very ill.

The gold market was unsteady and opened at 2 72, but subsequently fell to 2.68 1-2, and at noon was weak at 2.70. Very little regular demand.

Gen. Sanford says the number of troops that will leave the city in a few days will far exceed the quota called to furnish, owing to the progress in recruiting.

A special mail for Washington was sent this afternoon by the revenue cutter Wyandotte.

The Commercial says the committee of Banks has adjourned, having no proposition from Secretary Fessenden before them, and consequently nothing to act on. It is understood, however, that if the Secretary should propose a loan of fifty millions on bonds, the banks are ready to take pro rata proposition, though they would make it a condition that the Secretary accept checks in payment, as they have not enough legal tenders.

Capture of a Blockade Runner.

NEW YORK, July 13.

The steamer Dudley Buck, from Hilton Head the 9th, has arrived. She spoke on the 10th the U. S. steamer Margaret and Jessie, cruising. They reported having captured a blockade runner the day previous, and sent her to Boston.

From St. Thomas and Bermuda.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 13.

Steamer Delta, from St. Thomas, via Bermuda 8th, has arrived. The blockade runners Lary, Celestia, Lynx and Atlanta had arrived from Wilmington.

Reception of Gen. Tyler.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

Gen. Tyler was received at headquarters with great enthusiasm.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Australasian.

NEW YORK, July 13.

The steamship Australasian, from Liverpool 2d, via Queenstown 3d, has arrived.

The Australasian passed the Africa on the 9th and the City of Limerick on the 10th.

The steamship Damascus, from Quebec, arrived out on the 2d.

No fighting since the capture of Alsein.

Liverpool, 1st.—Mr. Dayton, the American Minister, has been feasting the captain and officers of the Kearsarge.

A letter in the Independence Belge says, two days after the defeat of the Alabama an iron-plated vessel, built at Bordeaux, left there with a view of succeeding the Alabama and revenging her destruction.

The British Government were prosecuting another man in Liverpool for enlisting to serve in rebel cruisers.

In the House of Commons the Government had been defeated by a majority of two in the rejection of religious tests at Oxford.

There is considerable speculation as to the result of D'Isralie's motion of censure on Kingslake's amendment expressing satisfaction at the avoidance of war. The Ministers are calculating on twenty majority, but it is reported that Government will nevertheless dissolve Parliament.

Some explanations have been given as to the concentration of troops at Montreal and Quebec, and the military authorities have under consideration the fortifications at Quebec.

The Morning Post publishes diplomatic documents confirming the fact the Holy alliance of Russia, Austria and Prussia is consummated.

The Bank of France decreased three million francs in specie during the week.

London, 2d.—The Danish Minister of Marine announces that the iron clad Rolf Krake, although hotly engaged at Alsen, was but slightly injured.

A Danish ship of war and three gunboats escaped from Alsen Sound, but two small vessels were blown up to prevent capture.

London, Sunday.—A Cabinet council was held yesterday afternoon.

A meeting was to be held on Monday at Lord Salisburg's to decide on the course to be adopted in regard to the vote of censure.

A proposition would be made on Monday night that the independence of Denmark and the possession of the kingdom on terms proposed by the representative of the neutral powers ought to be guaranteed.

Mr. Memgate will offer another amendment to the vote of censure, viz., that England ought to guarantee the independence of Denmark and the integrity of her possessions.

Jutland has been placed under Prussian administration.

The loss of the Danes at Alson was from 2500 to 3000, mostly killed, including eight officers.

From New Orleans.

CAIRO, Ill., July 13.

New Orleans papers of the 5th contain no news.

Cotton firmer at $1,35 for good ordinary.—Buyers are holding off for later advices. Good common sugar 21 3 4c. White clarified new molasses 80c. Western provisions and produce continued in decided request at very full and advancing prices. Flour active; sales at $9 a $9,50 for superfine.

Destructive Fires.

AUGUSTA, July 13.

A destructive fire has been raging on the line of the railroad between Whitneysville and Machiasport, damaging the road to the amount of $4000, and burning over $1000 worth of valuable woodland.

A great fire is also raging in Cutler, doing immense damage.

The New Hampshire Capitol Question.

CONCORD, N. H., July 13.

The House of Representatives this afternoon decided, by 90 majority, to retain the Capitol at Concord, and expressed a preference for plan No. 2 proposed by Concord.

Telegraphic Communication with Washington Resumed.

NEW YORK, July 13.

Communication with Washington by telegraph has been re-established. The lines are now occupied by government business.

Commercial.

Per steamship Australasian at New York.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, July 2. Flour upward. Wheat 1@2d higher; red Winter 8s 3@9s 8d. Corn 6d higher; mixed 29s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Beef buoyant and firm. Pork quiet. Bacon upward at 41s 6d. Lard quiet and firm. Tallow steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—Ashes firm. Sugar declined 6d. Coffee steady. Rice active. Linseed easier.

Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 2d.—Sales for to-day were 12,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. Market closed firmer but unchanged in prices for most descriptions. American advancing.

Breadstuffs—firm.
Provisions—firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, July 2d.—Consols closed at 90¼@90½ for money.

The Bank increase in bullion was £121,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central railroad 37@39 dis; Erie Railroad 50@52.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 13.

Cotton—less firm; sales 600 bales at 1 68 for middling uplands.

Flour—25@50c lower; sales 14 000 bbls: State 10 25@11 40; Ohio 11 25@12 50; Western 10 25@11 50; southern dull and lower; sales 900 bbls; Extra 11 25@14 00; Canada 25@50c lower; sales 600 bbls; Extra 11 00@12 75.

Wheat—dull and 5@10c lower; sales 78,000 bush; Chicago Spring 2 50@2 55; new Amber Jersey 2 75.

Corn—dull and lower; sales 19,000 bush; mixed Western 1 60.

Oats—dull; sales Canada at 97@1 00.

Beef—dull.

Pork—lower; sales 1100 bbls; new mess 40 00@45 00.

Lard—lower, sales 200 bbls at 20@21c.

Butter—steady; sales at 37@42c.

Whiskey—lower; sales 1500 bbls at 1 69@1 73.

Rice—dull.

Sugar—firmer; sales 955 hhds Muscovado 21@22c.

Coffee—irregular.

Molasses—dull.

Naval Stores—quiet.

Petroleum—unsettled and lower; crude 55@56c; refined 90@92c.

Freights to Liverpool—quiet.

Wool—unchanged.

Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 13.

Second Board.—Stocks better.

American Gold	271
Chicago & Rock Island	108
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	124
Reading	128½
Michigan Central	133
Michigan Southern	93
Illinois Central scrip	128
Pacific Mail	276
New York Central	134½
Erie	112
Erie preferred	118
Hudson	128
Cleveland & Pittsburg	57
Missouri 6's	6
United States one year certificates new	92
Treasury 7 3-10ths	104
United States 5-20s coupons	102½
United States 5-20s registered	102
United States 6's 1881 coupons	102
United States 6's 1881 registered	103

PATRIOTIC.—John M. Stevens and John W. York, two active and efficient clerks in the Post Office, have tendered their services for 100 days, under the gallant Col. Edwards of the 5th Maine. They have authority to raise a company. Here is a good example set. Who will join them in proceeding to Washington to defend the capital?

New Boat for Harpswell.

On and after Monday, July 11th, 1864, the new and superior steamer

MARCENA JOHNSON,

Will leave as follows:

Leave Custom House Wharf at 9 30 A. M. for Harpswell, touching at Peak's Island on every trip, and landing parties at Diamond Cove or Chebeague Islands when requested.

Returning, leave Harpswell at 4 P. M., touching as above.

Excursion tickets to Harpswell, 75 cents; Peak's Island, 25 cents; Diamond Cove or Chebeague Islands, 60 cents. Single tickets same as above.

Large parties taken at reasonable rates.

The public are invited to inspect this boat, it being fitted up in a superior style, and is by far the safest excursion boat in these waters.

For further particulars inquire of GEO. WATERHOUSE, Agent, on board, or

J. B. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

July 9

DINE AT BARNUM'S
Eating House,
TEMPLE STREET.

Portland, July 13th, 1864.—d1w

Notice.

THIS day I give my son, W. F. Hodgkins, his time to act and trade for himself; I shall not claim his wages or pay his debts.

C. HODGKINS.

Attest—C. B. Sands, Daniel Freeman.
Portland, July 5 1864. jy9d2w*

United States Claim Agency!

Bounty, Prize Money & Pensions,

CAN be obtained on application to
SWEAT & CLEAVES,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 117 Middle street, Mussey's Row.
may21eod6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. A. BLOOD,

Successor to George Anderson,

No. 317 Congress Street, Portland,

Sign of Anderson's Hoop Skirt Depot,

KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS,

of every size and length, made of the best materials and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Also on hand a full assortment of

Corsets and Skirt Supporters,

of the most popular makes, both foreign and domestic, with other articles properly belonging to a Hoop Skirt store. Hoop Skirts made to order, and repairing done at short notice.

Parties coming with this establishment may rely upon getting goods of the very best quality and at prices as low as a really good article can be afforded

Portland, July 6, 1864. d6w

GRANT'S COFFEE & SPICE MILLS.

ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT.

J. GRANT,

Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of

COFFEE, SPICES,

Saleratus & Cream Tartar,

New Coffee and Spice Mills, 13 and 15 Union street, Portland, Me.

Coffee and Spices put up for the trade, with any address, in all variety of packages, and warranted as represented.

Coffee roasted and ground for the trade at short notice.

All goods entrusted at the owner's risk.

march10dtf

Portland Com'y.

FIFTEEN Hundred Shares of New Stock of the Company are to be issued. The present Stockholders have the right to take the same for ten days, viz: until July 20th.

Subscription Books are open at the office of the Company on Fore street, and at the Portland Savings Bank.

JOSEPH C. NOYES, Clerk.

July 8td

BRADFORD & HARMON,

Pension and Claim Agents,

(Established in 1851.)

STILL continue to devote their special and exclusive attention to the prosecution of Claims for

Pensions, Bounties, Arrears of Pay and Prize Money,

And all other claims against the Government, having been duly licensed thereto.

All advice free. Terms as low as at any other Agency, and no pay required until the claims are obtained.

Office 88 Exchange street, Jose Block.

F. BRADFORD,
Z. K. HARMON.

June21.—dtf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.

Holders of U. S. 7-30 Notes,

Can have them exchanged for six per cent. twenty year bonds by leaving them with this bank. The interest on the notes will be paid in coin, at the rate 7 3 10 per cent. to July 1, and the bonds will be delivered here as soon as they can be prepared by the Government. These 20 year bonds are the most desirable of any of the government securities. Conversions must be made in sums of $500 or its multiple. A commission of one quarter of one per cent. will be charged.

W. E. GOULD,
Cashier.

Portland, May 25, 1864. may25eodtf

WINSLOW'S MACHINE WORKS

MANUFACTURER'S BLOCK,

UNION STREET,

J. L. WINSLOW, Agent,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Shafting Pulleys Gearing, and all kinds of Machinery. Also Low and High Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus for Factories, Public Buildings and Dwelling Houses. In this Department the establishment has been uncommonly successful.

Steam Cocks, Valves, Whistles, and Steam, Water and Gas Pipe and connections furnished at wholesale or retail.

Repairing promptly and faithfully Done.

In connection with the above establishment is an Iron Foundry, with a large assortment of patterns and a Planing Mill, where wood planing of all kinds may be done. may2 dtf

C. H. OSGOOD, DENTIST,

No. 8 Clapp's Block, Market Square,

PORTLAND.

Artificial Teeth inserted on *Gold, Silver,* and *Vulcanite base.* All operations *warranted* to give satisfaction. June26eodiy'64

J. T. Lewis & Co.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Chambers . . . Nos. 1 and 2 Free Street Block,

(Over H. J. Libby & Co.,)

J. T. Lewis,
J. P. Lewis. PORTLAND, ME.
jy11dtf

Carriages, Carriages!

Firmly Built and Neatly Finished.

J. F. LIBBEY, No. 20 Preble St.,

OFFERS for sale, at his establishment, a variety of Carriages made in the neatest and most substantial manner. The assortment comprises all the different styles of Light Carriages, and they will be sold on the most favorable terms. Persons intending to purchase Carriages will find it for their interest to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

june28dtf

LANE & LITTLE,

Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, AND Woolens,

No. 142 Middle street,

P. Lane,
A. Little, } PORTLAND, ME.
june7dtf

REMOVAL!

S. Cohen & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Trimmings, Zephyrs, Worsteds, Corsets, Skirts, &c.,

Have removed from 291½ to

No. 192 WASHINGTON STREET,

OPPOSITE MARLBORO' HOTEL,

Store formerly occupied by George W. Warren.

Boston, July 8, 1864. jy12d1w

Removal.

HAVING removed from my old stand to the store No. 9, Commercial street, and associated myself in business with Mr. Henry Fling, I would take this opportunity to thank my customers for past favors, and would respectfully solicit their future patronage of the firm of Fling & Whittemore.

STEPHEN WHITTEMORE.

Portland, July 5th, 1864. july12d4w

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of Fling & Whittemore, and have taken the store formerly occupied by Henry Fling, No. 91, Commercial street, where they intend doing a Commission and Wholesale business, in Teas, Tobacco, W. I Goods, Groceries and Provisions.

HENRY FLING.
STEPHEN WHITTEMORE.

Portland July 12, 1864. dtf

For the Islands.

On and after June 13th the steamer CASCO will until further notice leave Burnham's Wharf, for Peak's and Cushing's Islands at 9 and 10.30 A. M., and 2 and 3.30 P. M. Returning will leave Cushing's Island at 9.40 and 11.15 A. M., and 2 45 and 5.15 P. M.

Tickets 25 cents, down and back; Children 15 cts.

June 9—dtf

Bowdoin College.

THE Annual Meeting of the Overseers of Bowdoin College will be held at their Room in the College Chapel, on Tuesday, the second day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. C. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

Brunswick, July 6th 1864. july7dtd

$500 BOUNTY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
July 12, 1864.

SEVERAL citizens being desirous of furnishing representative recruits for the army, I am authorized by them to offer a bounty of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to VETERANS or Aliens not subject to draft, who may enlist as representative recruits for the term of three years into the army of the United States. The bounty of $500 includes the State Bounty, but is in addition to any United States Bounties and will be paid to the recruit as soon as mustered into the United States service.

Applications for enlistments may be made at this office. JACOB McLELLAN, Mayor.

july12d1w

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!!

At Brown's Oyster and Ice Cream Saloon,

No. 152 and 154 Exchange St.,

Opposite the International House.

may7dtf

ENTERTAINMENTS

LANCASTER HALL,

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS!

For Four Nights Only!

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday

July 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th.

PROF. MAZZONI,

—FROM THE—

NEW TREMONT THEATRE, BOSTON,

Will appear as above in his mysterious

Soirees de Prestidigitation!

Or Magic Without Apparatus!

150 ELEGANT PRESENTS

GIVEN AWAY EVERY EVENING.

A Costly Chamber Set & a Gold Watch, TO NIGHT.

Doors open at 7 o'clock—commence at 8½.

W. M. EVANS, Manager. C. C. CHASE, Agent.

Jy13 2t*

VAN AMBURGH & COS MAMMOTH MENAGERIE, Great Moral Exhibition and EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,

POETRY.

Written for the Press.

"Gone to the War."

BY NELLY S. GRISWOLD.

The sunlight has faded from parlor and hall,
Is gone,—though the sun-rays as merrily fall
As ere, 'neath the white tents now clustered afar,
Our loved one was sheltered;—he's "gone to the war."

"Our nation hath need of me, oh let me go!"
He cried and we blessed him, and—could not say "no!"
The cause was most holy, the sacrifice dear,
And offered in trembling, with hope and with fear.

He's gone, and the winds of Virginia now
Are fanning the fair locks that shade his white brow;
He's gone, and his absence has darkened our hearth,
And sorrow creeps in in the hours of our mirth.

He's gone, and the tears will fall fast o'er our face,
As every long list of the wounded we trace,
E'er fearing to find, on the blood-roll of fame,
The name that we seek for,—our darling's loved name.

With God we must leave him, and well does He know
What's best for His children. If sorrow and woe
Be ours, and a death in the midst of the fight
Be his whom we love, still it all will be right.

We know he is safe in the hand of the Lord,
Who ever is faithful in keeping his word
We leave him beneath his white shelter afar,
And God will take care of him,—"gone to the war."

Bridgton Centre, June 30th.

Written for the Press.

"Home from the War."

BY LIZZIE M. BASTON.

From hardship, privation, and danger he's come,
And merriment once more is gladdening our home;
Long, long have we waited and counted the days,
Until we grew sad at the weary delays.

We saw in the list of the wounded his name,
And knew he had passed not unscathed through the flame
And carnage of battle; for in the fierce strife
He gave his right arm, though he lost not his life.

One night as the shadows of evening fell fast,
We watched for the coach that was wont to go past,
And wondering, yet glad at the happy surprise,
We greeted the light of his laughing blue eyes.

His smiles brought the sunlight again to our hearth,
And sorrow stole out at the coming of mirth;
Yet 'mid our rejoicing we could not but grieve
When we saw that our darling had one empty sleeve.

For love he had given so earth-stained to Him,
Which oft in temptation grew feeble and dim,
And love for our flag which had *never* grown cold,
The Lord will repay him a thousand fold.

He's come.—but oh, let us amid all our joy
Forget not the hand that has guided our boy,
But render our thanks with deep gratitude, for
Our God hath protected him,—"home from the war."

Bridgton Centre, June 30th.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction and Repair,
June 30, 1864.

Sealed Proposals to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock of the 1st day of August next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber and materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agents nearest thereto and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

This division has classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, reference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guaranty, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guaranties, as required by the law of August 10 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. An additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the point of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy-yards.

KITTERY.

Class No 1, White Oak Logs; No 2, White Oak Keel and Keelson Pieces; No 3, White Oak Curve Timber and Knees; No 4 White Oak Plank; No 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No 8, Yellow Pine Masts and Spar Timber; No 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No 12, White Pine and White Oak Deck Plank; No 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No 14, Ash Oars; No 15, Hickory Butts; No 17, Cedar Boards; No 18, Locust; No 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No 2, Black Spruce; No 23, Lignumvitæ; No 25, Iron, round, flat and square; No 26, Steel; No 27, Iron Spike; No 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No 31, Iron and Zinc; No 33, Hardware; No 34, Tools for Stores; No 36 White Lead; No 37, Zinc Paints; No 38, Colored Paints, dryer; No 39, Turpentine, Varnish; No 40, Linseed Oil; No 41, Glass; No 44, Fish Oil; No 45, Tallow, Soap; No 47, Ship Chandlery.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No 1, White Oak Logs; No 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No 4 White Oak Plank; No 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No 10, White Pine Masts and Spar Timber; No 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No 12, White Pine Deck Plank; No 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No 14, Ash Oars; No 15, Black Walnut and Cherry; No 18, Locus ; No 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No 20, Black Spruce; No 23, Lignumvitæ; No 25, Iron; No 26, Steel; No 27, Iron Spikes; No 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No 30, Lead; No 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; No 33, Hardware; No 34, Tools for Store, &c; No 36 White Lead; No 37, Zinc Paints; No 38, Colored Paints; No 39, Turpentine and Varnish; No 40, Linseed Oil; No 41, Glass; No 44, Whale Oil; No 45, Tallow, Soap and Sweet Oil; No 47, Ship Chandlery.

BROOKLYN

Class No 1, White Oak Logs; No 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No 4, White Oak Plank; No 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No 9 White Oak Boards and Plank; No 11, White Pine Timber and Logs; No 13, Ash Plank; No 14 Ash Oars; No 15, Hickory Bars and Hand spikes; No 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; No 17, Cedar; No 18, Locust; No 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No 20, Black Spruce; No 22, Mahogany; No 23, Lignumvitæ; No 25 Iron, round, flat and square; No 26 steel; No 27, Iron Spikes; No 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No 30, Lead; No 31, Zinc, tin; No 33, Hardware; No 34, Tools for Stores; No 36, White Lead; No 37, Zinc Paint; No 38, Colored Paints, dryers; No 39, Varnish; No 40, Linseed Oil; No 41, Glass; No 42, Brushes; No 44, Fish Oil; No 45, Tallow; No 47, Ship Chandlery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No 1, White Oak Logs; No 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No 4, White Oak Plank; No 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No 12, White Pine Deck Plank and Stage Plank; No 13 Ash Logs and Plank; No 14, Ash Oars; No 16, Black Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany; No 17 Cypress; No 10, Spruce Pine Spars; No 22 Poplar; No 25, Iron, round flat and square; No 26, Steel; No 27, Spikes; No 28, Nails; No 30, Lead; No 31 Zinc, Tin, and Solder; No 33, Hardware; No 34 Tools for Stores; No 36, White Lead; No 37, Zinc Paint; No 38, Colored Paints, dryers; No 39, Varnish; No 40, Linseed Oil; No 41, Glass; No 42, Brushes; No 44, Fish Oil; No 45, Tallow; No 47, Ship Chandlery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No 3, White Oak Knee Pieces; No 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No 13 Ash Plank; No 14 Ash Oars; No 16 Black Walnut, Cherry, and Mahogany; No 17 Cypress; No 10, Spruce Pine Spars; No 22 Poplar; No 25, Iron, round flat square; No 26, Steel; No 27, Spikes; No 28, Nails; No 30, Lead; No 31 Zinc, Tin, and Solder; No 33, Hardware; No 34 Tools for Stores; No 36, White Lead; No 37, Zinc Paint; No 38, Colored Paints, dryers; No 39, Varnish; No 40, Linseed Oil; No 41, Glass; No 44, Fish Oil; No 45, Tallow, Soap and Sweet Oil; No 47, Ship Chandlery; No 48, Oakum; No 49, Tank Iron; No 50, Ingot Copper; No 52 Poles; No 54, Bellows.

July 8 dlaw4w

STATE COLLEGE

—OF—

Agriculture and Mechanic Arts!

THE undersigned, Commissioners, appointed under a resolve of the last Legislature, an authorized and directed by said resolve to lie and receive donations and benefactions in aid of the purposes "*College for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts,*" and to receive proposals for the location thereof, hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive such donations, benefactions and proposals, and request that all communications touching the same may be made before the first day of September next, addressed to the undersigned.

WM. G. CROSBY,
JOSEPH EATON,
SAMUEL F. PERLEY.

july8d&wto sept1

To Whom it May Concern.

THE following goods received per steamer Chesapeake, from New York via Halifax, March 21, 1864, will remain uncalled for. The owners are requested to call at once and settle the freight, general average, and other charges on said goods and take them away; otherwise they will be sold to pay said charges

Readfield Woolen Company Pieces Woolen Cloth.
Catherine & Faverhill Quebec, 1 box Hardware.
Unknown, 1 bale Bedding.
Nat Palmer, Damariscotta 10 boxes Soap.
E. Foster & Co. quebec, 27 boxes Spices.
No mark 1 case Knickknacks.
Unknown, 3 small Clocks.

EMERY & FOX.

July 13, 1864.—d1w

HOTELS.

CHANDLER HOUSE, Bethel.

This Hotel, located in the most beautiful and romantic village on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, 20 miles from Gorham, N. H., has been recently built, with special reference to the wants of the pleasure-traveling public. It contains fifty spacious, well ventilated and neatly furnished rooms, from all of which views of grand mountain scenery may be had. No pains will be spared to make this a favorite resort for the tourist and pleasure-seekers. Particular attention will be paid to Sportsmen, and conveyance to the lakes, and all places of interest will will be furnished on reasonable terms. Horses and carriages and saddle horses to let. A good bowling Saloon is connected with the house.

A Carriage will be in constant attendance to convey guests of the house from and to the depot, on the arrival and departure of passenger trains.

Transient and permanent boarders so lited.

E. S. CHANDLER & CO., Proprietors.

Bethel, Me, July 9—dlm

Sea-Side House, HARPSWELL NECK, CASCO BAY.

This elegant and commodious Hotel, situated on the extremity of Harpswell Neck, about half a mile below the well-known Mansion House, has just been completed after the designs of G. M. Harding, Esq., Architect, and under his superintendence, and will be open for company

On and after the Fourth of July.

The House is the largest establishment, constructed expressly for the purpose of a Hotel, at any Watering Place on the coast of Maine. It is situated in the centre of a dense grove of old trees, with avenues and vistas opening to the waters of the Bay, but a few yards distant on either side.

Nearly surrounded by the sea, and abundantly shaded by trees, the House has a spacious and beautiful verandah, extending over three hundred and thirty feet on three sides of the building, with wide and thoroughly ventilated halls and corridors in the interior, so that visitors can enjoy the most complete protection from the summer heat.

The steamboat wharf and boat landings are on the west side, but a few steps from the House. Ample facilities are at hand for boating and fishing. On the east side is a fine gravel beach, where the luxury of sea-bathing can be enjoyed at all times of the tide.

At a short distance on the northeast, across an arm of the sea is Orr's Island, celebrated by Mrs Beecher Stowe's well-known novel.

The Sea Side House is accessible by land from Brunswick fifteen miles distant, by one of the finest drives in the State, and by daily steamboat from Portland through the inside passages among the islands of the Bay.

Visitors coming from the Kennebec and other parts of the interior, can leave the railroad at Brunswick, and proceed by stage to Harpswell, or continue to Portland and take the steamer, which runs down and back twice a day.

JOHN T. SMITH, Proprietor.

Jy4tf

Ho! for the Atlantic House!

Persons wishing to spend the day at the Atlantic House Scarboro' Beach, will find a good Coach at Oak Hill Depot upon the arrival of every train. Fair from the Depot to the House, 50 cts.

Jul 2dlm E. A. LIBBY & CO.

OTTAWA HOUSE, PORTLAND HARBOR, MAINE

JASON BERRY, PROPRIETOR,

Will open for the season, on *Thursday, the 16th inst.* This popular Watering Place, with its

ROMANTIC SCENERY,

And HEALTHY LOCATION, situated on

CUSHING'S ISLAND,

2½ miles from the city, is unsurpassed by any *Summer Resort* on the New England coast

N. B. Positively closed on the Sabbath to all transient visitors.

The Steamer will leave Burnham's Wharf for this Island regularly. june16d6w

BRADLEY'S HOTEL,

—ON THE—

American and European Plans,
Cor. of Commercial & India Sts.

This House is situated directly opposite the Grand Trunk Railroad Depot, and head of Boston and Portland Steamers' Wharf. Connected with this House is a first class Oyster and Dining Hall.

JAMES BRADLEY, Jr., & CO., Proprietors.
J. Bradley, Jr. F. H. Bradley.

june15d6m

Atlantic House, SCARBORO' BEACH.

THIS House having been enlarged and refitted throughout will open for the season on

Monday, June 13, 1864,

E. GUNNISON.

N. B.—Positively closed on the Sabbath to all transient visitors. june11

Ocean House Re-Opened!

The undersigned having leased for the season this well established Watering place, charmingly situated on the outer verge of Cape Elizabeth. With unrivalled facilities for

Bathing, Boating, and Fishing,

Will open for transient and permanent guests on and after

Tuesday, the 7th day of June.

Every desirable convenience will be supplied for the pleasure and comforts of its patrons with regard to the requirements and character of a

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

We feel assured that our exertions, added to the unusual attractions of the house itself, will secure us the approbation and patronage of the public.

☞ *Positively closed on the Sabbath.*

HILL & JORDAN, Proprietors.

Cape Elizabeth, June 7, 1864. dtf

BAY VIEW HOUSE, CAMDEN.

The Subscribers take pleasure in announcing to their friends and all interested in finding a first class sea-side Hotel accommodation, that their new and spacious Hotel will be ready in June. It contains all the modern improvements and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. It is finely located, commanding an unrivalled view of the Penobscot Bay. The advantages of sea bathing and the facilities for fishing and boating, are unsurpassed. For its beautiful scenery and delightful drives and walks, Camden has long been favorably known as one of the most eligible and delightful watering places in New England. Connected with the Hotel is a fine Livery Stable, horses and carriages will always be ready at reasonable great care. The carriages are from the best establishments in the country, and on the most approved styles. Steamboat landings easy of access; steamers touching every day at the wharf. Telegraph communication with all parts of the country. Those wishing to secure good rooms will do well to apply soon, as many are already engaged.

J. W. COLLINS & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

Camden, June 2, 1868.—dtf

Pleasant Suburban Resort.

CAPISIC HOUSE, WEST BROOK.

This elegant suburban Watering Place, located upon a pleasant eminence near Capisic Pond, but 4½ miles from Portland, having been placed in the most ample order by the subscriber, he most respectfully solicits the attention of the public, and cordially invites a call from his old friends.

The house is pleasant, retired and quiet. The furniture and furnishings are all new, and the rooms cosy and sightly. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies as well as the substantials of the season, and the service of one of the very best cooks in New England have been secured.

Extensive sheds and a fine stable with roomy stalls are among the conveniences of the establishment

A nicely shaded Bowling Alley is kept for the accommodation of several bathers has been erected with steps projecting into ten feet of water, and the whole secured from observation by a floating screen.

Smoking Arbors grace the banks of the Pond and invite the indulgence of the lounger.

Hoping for a share of the public patronage the undersigned promises to spare no effort for the entertainment of his guests. GEO. W. MURCH.

West Brook, May 21, 1864. may21dtf

Splendid Pleasure Resort!

THE WHITE HOUSE,

(FORMERLY WILSON HOUSE.)

J. P. MILLER,.....PROPRIETOR.

This popular Hotel has recently been purchased by Mr. Miller (of the Albion) and has been thoroughly refitted, renovated and repaired, and numerous excellent alterations made. It is located on the Saccarappa road, about four miles from Portland, affording a beautiful drive over a good road, and just about far enough for pleasure.

It has a fine large Dancing Hall and good Bowling Alleys. In close proximity to the house is a warm and roomy Stable, containing twenty nice stalls. There is also a well sheltered Shed, 105 feet long, for hitching horses.

The choicest Suppers will be got up for sleighing and dancing parties, who will find it greatly to their pleasure and advantage to resort to the White House.

No effort will be spared for the entertainment of guests. dec19-dtf

HALLOWELL HOUSE REOPENED!

NEW FURNITURE & FIXTURES!

S. G. DENNIS, Proprietor.

☞ The public are specially informed that the spacious, convenient and well known HALLOWELL HOUSE, in the center of Hallowell, two miles from Augusta, and four miles from Togus Spring, has been refurnished, and is open for the reception of company and permanent boarders.

Every attention will be given to the comfort of guests.

STABLING,

and all the usual conveniences of a popular hotel, are amply provided.

Hallowell, Feb. 1 1864. mch25 eodtf

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

Hanover Street - - - - Boston,

—IS—

The Largest and Best Arranged Hotel IN NEW ENGLAND.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

oct61y

FOR SALE & TO LET.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

WE have for sale a very desirable House, centrally and pleasantly located, finished and furnished from garret to cellar; every thing in and about the house in perfect order; will be sold with the Furniture, which is in good taste and in fine order. Immediate possession given. The house and furniture can be examined at any time, and information give by calling on

HENRY BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers.

may19dtf

Land on Free street for Sale.

THE valuable real estate on Free street, known as the "Furbish property." The lot is about 108 feet on Free street and extends back about 174 feet.

Said estate will be sold as a whole, or the easterly half of the dwelling house, with lot about 40 by 175 feet, will be sold by itself.

Application may be made to James Furbish, Esq., on the premises, or to GEO. E. B. JACKSON,

july1dtf 59 Exchange street.

For Sale.

THE Dana property, so called, on Windham Hill, in Windham, containing about ten acres. There are on the premises a good Two Story Dwelling House and Barn, with other out-buildings. The property is pleasantly situated and the neighborhood unexceptionable. For terms, &c., apply to

DEBLOIS & JACKSON,

Portland May 18, 1864. 59 Exchange St.

may18dtf

For Sale.

A SQUARE block of land, of about 73000 acres of wood land, on the south side of the river St. Lawrance, in Canada East. It is interceded by two considerable rivers with eligible Mill sits. Well wooded with every description of timber, such as pine and spruce in large quantities, and maple, berch, beech, tamarac and bass wood in any amount.

Enquire of H. T. MACHIN, Portland.

Portland, Feb. 1864. feb25 eodtf

For Sale.

CLIFF COTTAGE, containing over 20 rooms, large stable and sheds—situated two and one-half miles from Portland, and the finest situation in Cape Elizabeth for a watering place, and summer boarders. For particulars enquire of GEO. OWEN,

ap7 dtf 31 Winter Street, Portland.

Farm for Sale.

A GOOD Farm of 97 acres, suitably divided into tillage, pasturage and woodlands, 6 miles from Portland, two minutes walk from Oak Hill Station Depot, Scarboro. For particulars apply to

FRANCIS LIBBEY, on the premises.

jy4 dtf

House and Lot for Sale.

A TWO story wooden House, No. 18 Adams St cet, 11 finished rooms in good order, plenty of water, well arranged for two families.

Inquire on the premises to B. Q. Willard, or

JOHN C. PROCTOR, Lime Street

jy4 d2w

For Sale.

THE valuable estate on the westerly corner of high and spring streets, for many years owned and occupied by the late George Bartol.

J. & E. M. RAND, 123 Middle St.

July 5, 1864. july6d1m

For Sale.

A TWO story House and Lot, situated on Portland street, with Stable and other out buildings. Also two adjoining lots containing about eight thousand square feet. Enquire of N. STEVENS, No. 47 Portland street. june9dtf

House For Sale.

A TWO story wooden house, No. 18 Adams street, 11 finished rooms, convenient for two families; plenty of good water. For particulars inquire of

E. J. WILLARD.

Portland, May 14, 1864. may14eodtf

To Let.

FOUR Offices, single or in suites, over Stores Nos. 152 and 154 Exchange Street, opposite the International House. Apply on the premises to

jy4 dtf A. L. BROWN.

For Sale.

ONE Express Wagon, nearly new, can be used for one or two Horses, it has Pole and Shafts complete. For price &c., call at No. 4 Free Street Portland. apr1 eodtf

To Let.

STORE now occupied by us. Possession given immediately.

Also, a Front Office in Hanson Block.

jan8 dtf H. J. LIBBEY & CO.

To Let.

ONE STORE in Galt's Block.

Apply to H. T. MACHIN,

ap22 dtf

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC Mutual Insurance Company,

NEW YORK, JANUARY 26, 1864.

THE Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863,	$3,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863,	1,706 602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums,	$10,006,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st Jan., 1863, to 31st December, 18 3,	$7,597,666 56
Losses paid during the same period,	3,805,651 04
Returns of Premiums and Expenses,	1,662,967 48
The Company has the following Assets, viz:	
United States and State of New York stocks, City, Bank and other Stocks,	$3,492 631 20
Loans secured by Stocks, and other Securities,	1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages,	193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, under Credit, Reinsurance and other claims due the Comp'y, estimated at	104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable,	3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank,	744 813 88
Total amount of Assets,	$9,265 456 22

Six per cent Interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Second of February next.

After reserving Three and One half Million Dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1852, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Second of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the Office of payment, and cancelled.

A Dividend of Forty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued, on and after Tuesday, the Fifth of April next.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained From the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of Jan., 1863, for which Certificates were issued, amount to $14,328,880

Additional from 1st Jan., 1863, to 1st January, 1864, 2,630 000

Total profits of 21½ years. $16,958,880

The Certificates previous to 1862, have been redeemed by cash, 11,690,210

Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1864, $5,263,670

By order of the Board,

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	David Lane,
Charles Dennis,	James Bryce,
W. H. H. Moore,	Wm. Sturgis, jr.,
Thos. Tileston,	H. K. Bogert,
Henry Colt,	Wm. E. Dodge,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Dennis Perkins,
Lewis Curtis,	Jos. Gaillard, jr.,
Chas. H. Russell,	J. Henry Brown,
Low if Holbrook,	Cornelius Grinnell
P. A. Hargous,	C. A. Hand,
R. W. Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	E. E. Morgan,
Caleb Barstow,	B. J. Howland,
A. P. Pillot,	Benj. Babcock.
Leroy M. Willey,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	R. B. Minturn, jr.,
S. T. Nicoll,	G. W. Burnham,
Josh'a J. Henry,	Fred. Chauncey,
Geo. G. Hobson,	
James Low,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President.

☞ Applications for awarded and Open Policies procured by

JOHN W. MUNGER, Agent,
No. 166 Fore street, head of Long Wharf,
PORTLAND, ME.

June 3.—w2w&eod to jan29

American Exchange FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF NEW YORK.

Capital $200,000,

Insure Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, Vessels on the Stocks, and other Personal Property at the Lowest rates.

SAMUEL BROWN, President.
WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretar.
EDWARD SHAW Agent, 102 Middle Street.

oct27 1yeod

TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES,

Use Butcher's Celebrated

LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,

A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. Sold everywhere. june4d&wSw

Dissolution.

THE firm of Howard & Strout, as Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will attend to the settlement of the business of the late firm

Mr. Howard will continue to occupy office 91 Middle street, over Casco Bank.

Mr. Strout will occupy office 105 Middle street, opposite head of Plumb street.

JOSEPH HOWARD,
SEWALL C. STROUT.

Portland, June 27, 1864.—d3m

PARTICIPATION.

Portland Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

This Company will issue Policies to be free after the payment of six, eight or ten Premiums at the option of the insured and at rates as low as any other Company. The issue of Free Policies renders it at the least equal if not superior to the participation companies.

Office No. 102 Middle St.

CHARLES HOLDEN, Pres.
EDWARD SHAW, Sec.

Feb 16 d&w tf.

RAILROADS.

FOR CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE,

And all parts of the West.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE,

And all other points at the

WEST, SOUTH & NORTH WEST,

For sale at the reduced rates of fare at the

Union Ticket Office, 31 Exchange St.,

W. D. Little, Agent.

June24dtf

FOR THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,

Montreal, Quebec, Niagara Falls,

AND RETURN.

Excursion Tickets for sale at the

REDUCED RATES,

By W. D. LITTLE, Agent,

UNION TICKET OFFICE,

June24tf 31 Exchange street.

REDUCED RATES!

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS

—TO THE—

West, North West & South West!

W. D. LITTLE.

IS Agent for all the great leading routes to Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukie, Galena, Oskosh, St. Paul, LaCrosse, Green Bay, Quincy, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cairo, etc., etc., and is prepared to furnish THROUGH TICKETS from Portland to all the principal cities and towns in the loyal States and Canadas, at the lowest rates of fare, and all needful information cheerfully granted.

Travelers will find it greatly to their advantage to procure their tickets at the

Union Ticket Office, 31 Exchange Street,

(UP STAIRS,)

W. D. LITTLE, Agent.

☞ Passengers for California, by the Old Line Mail Steamer and Panama Railroad, may be secured by early application at this office.

Tickets to *Montreal and Quebec* and return (via the Grand Trunk Railway) may be obtained at this agency on favorable terms. may26d&wtf

Summer Tourist's & Traveler's

Great Combination of

EXCURSIONS!

For the Season of 1864.

Tickets Good to Return to November 1st.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

From Portland

—TO—

White Mountains, Montreal, Quebec, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, Niagara Falls, and return

AT VERY LOW RATES OF FARE.

Only $16 to Chicago or Milwaukie, $25 out and return, via. Sarnia Line.

To Chicago and Return, all rail, $35,

ALSO, to Boston, New York, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George.

Returning from Niagara Falls either by Grand Trunk Railway, or by the Royal Mail Line through the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence.

American Money taken at Par for Tickets, Sleeping Cars and at Refreshment Saloons.

Arrangements have been made with the Proprietors of the principal Hotels in Monareal, Quebec and Detroit to take American Money at par, charging New York Hotel prices.

For Tickets or information apply to AGENT of Grand Trunk Railway.

E. P. BEACH, General Agent, 279 Broadway, N.Y.

WM. FLOWERS, Eastern Agent, Bangor.

June 11.—d4w

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Of Canada.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, June 27, 1864, trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted) until further notice, as follows:

Up Trains.

Leave Portland for Island Pond, Montreal and Quebec at 7.00 A. M. and 1.25 P. M.

Down Trains.

Leave Island Pond for Portland, at 6 30 A. M. and 9 15 P. M.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given, and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

H. BAILEY, Superintendent.

Portland, June 25, 1864 nov5

PORTLAND AND KENNEBEC R. R.

SPRING & SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing Monday, April 25, 1864

Passenger trains leave Skowhegan for Portland and Boston, at 5 45 A. M., Augusta, 11.00 A. M. and Bath 12 10 P. M. Augusta for Portland and Boston at 5.30 A. M.; Bath 6.30 A. M.

Portland for Bath, Augusta, Waterville, Kendall's Mills and Skowhegan, at 1.10 P. M.

Portland for Bath and Augusta 8 15 P. M.

Passengers for stations on the Androscoggin Railroad will change cars at Brunswick.

The 1 10 P. M. train from Portland connects at Kendall's Mills with Maine Central Railroad for Bangor, &c, arriving same evening.

Stages leave Bath for Rockland at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Stages leave Augusta for Belfast at 4 P. M.

Stages leave Skowhegan at 6 10 P. M. for Anson, Solon, &c.

Through Tickets for all the stations on this and the Androscoggin Railroad, can be procured in Boston at the Eastern or Boston and Maine stations.

J. H. CUSHMAN, Superintendent.

April 18, 1864. ap23tf

York & Cumberland Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, April 11th, 1864, trains will leave as follows, until further notice:

Saco River for Portland at 6 45 (Freight Train with Passenger Cars) and 9.15 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Portland for Saco River, 7.45 A. M. and 2.00 and 6.20 P. M. The A. M. train out, and 5.45 A. M. train into Portland, will be freight trains with passenger cars attached.

Stages connect at Saccarappa daily for South Windham, Windham Center and Great Falls.

At Gorham for New Gloucester, Otisfield, Steep Falls, Baldwin, Sebago, Bridgton, Hiram, Limington, Cornish, Denmark, Brownfield, Lovel, Fryeburg, Conway, Bartlett, Albany, Jackson and Eaton, N. H.

At Buxton Center for West Buxton, Bonney Eagle, South Limington, Limington and Limerick.

At Saco River tri-weekly, for Hollis, Limerick, Ossipee, Newfield, Parsonsfield, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Eaton, Cornish, Porter, &c.

Fares 5 cents less when tickets are purchased in the Office, than when paid in the Cars.

DAN. CARPENTER, Supt.

Portland April 7, 1864. dtf

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave Portland, Grand Trunk Station, for Lewiston and Auburn, at 7 A. M.

For Bangor and intermediate stations at 1.25 P. M. RETURNING—leave Lewiston at 6.50 A. M., and arrive in Portland at 8.30 A. M. Leave Bangor at 7.30 A. M., and arrive in Portland at 2 15 P. M. Both these trains connect at Portland with trains for Boston.

Freight train leaves Portland at 8 A. M., and returning is due in Portland at 1 P. M.

Stages connect with trains at principal stations, daily for most of the towns North and East of this line. C. M. MORSE, Supt.

Waterville, November, 1863. dec14

PORTLAND, SACO & PORTSMOUTH RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS,

Commencing April 11th, 1864.

Passenger Trains will leave the Station, Canal street, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Portland for Boston, at 8.45 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.

Leave Boston for Portland at 7.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.

Leave Portsmouth for Portland, at 10.00 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

These trains will take and leave passengers at way stations.

Freight trains leave Portland and Boston daily.

FRANCIS CHASE, Superintendent.

Portland, Oct. 30, 1863. oct31 edtf

MAINE INSURANCE CO.

Augusta, Maine.

THE Maine Insurance Company insure against loss or damage by Fire, Buildings, Merchandize and Furniture, on terms as favorable as it can be done by any solvent Company. Policies issued for One, Three, or Five years.

J. L. CUTLER, President.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

EDWARD SHAW - - - Agent,

No. 102 Middle Street.

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INTERNATIONAL

Fire Insurance Company!

Of New York, Office 113 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

WM. E. WARREN, *President.*

HAMILTON BRUCE, Vice President.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Secretary.

Portland Board of References:

JOHN B. BROWN & SON, HERSEY FLETCHER & CO.
H. J. LIBBY & CO. JOHN LYNCH & CO.

The undersigned having been appointed AGENT and ATTORNEY for this Company, is now prepared to issue Policies on Insurable Property at current rates.

☞ *Portland Office, 166 Fore Street.*

JOHN W. MUNGER, Agent.

June 3, 1864.—dtf

STEAMBOATS.

Portland and Penobscot River,

Summer Arrangement, 1864.

THE NEW, STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS

STEAMER LADY LANG,

Built expressly for this route,

CAPT. WILLIAM R. ROIX,

Will commence her Summer Arrangement on MONDAY MORNING, June 6th, Leaving Bangor every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 5 o'clock.

Returning will leave Railroad Wharf, foot of State street, Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at 10 o'clock, connecting with the Eastern, Boston and Maine, and Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroads, from Boston and Way Stations, leaving Boston at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Boat will touch at Rockland, Camden, Belfast, Bucksport, Winterport and Hampden, both ways. Passengers ticketed through to and from Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Salem and Lynn.

For more extended information, apply to J. O. Kendrick, Bangor; the local Agents at the various landings; the Depot Masters of the P. S. & P. Eastern, and B. & M. Railroads; Abiel Somerby, Portland; Lang & Delano, Boston, or

CHAS. SPEAR, General Agent.

June 4.—1dtf

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

One of the following first-class steamers of this Line viz:—Peruvian, Hibernia, North American, Jura, Britannia, Nova Scotian, Moravian, Damascus, will sail from Quebec, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, for Liverpool via Londonderry.

Also the steamers ST. DAVID, ST. GEORGE, ST. ANDREW, ST. PATRICK, tri monthly from Quebec for Glasgow. Prepaid and return tickets issued at reduced rates. For passage apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal, or to J. L. FARRER,

may16dtf No. 10 Exchange street Portland.

International Steamship Company.

Eastport, Calais & St. John.

TWO TRIPS PER WEEK.

On and after Monday, March 28, the superior sea-going steamer NEW BRUNSWICK, Capt. E.